The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 32—WHOLE NO. 1,275. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 17

WEEKLY EDITION.

PARIS.

Full Confirmation of the Disastrous Insurgent Defeat at Asnieres.

Demoralization of the Nationalists and Fighting Among Themselves.

Crowds of People Flying from the Doomed City.

Bloody Combat Raging at Neuilly.

Summons to Surrender Sent Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Paris, dated Sunday, says: The firing has been incessant during the past 48 hours.

The Insurgent Reply.

General Cluseret says the attack was extremely vigorous last evening, principally against Vanvres, which was obliged to sustain five consecutive assaults. Ambulances are seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the assailants. The eighty-sixth battalion merits mention for admirable conduct at Neuilly. The combat continues, foot by foot, each house having to be besieged. The troops have been ordered to storm them. The Versailles government talks of reducing Paris within twenty-four hours. Let powder carry back the answer.

Reported Insurgent Victory.

Gen. Endis, commanding the south forts, says all seems finished; the night has been terrible, and the battle incessant. From six o'clock in the evening Vanvres bore the most violent assault. The royalists' loss is enormous. They were repulsed along the whole line. It was a complete victory for the Commune. Our men fought like lions, especially Ledaux, Governor of Vanvres.

Losses of the Legitimists.

The Semi-official Journal says 1,000 soldiers were killed before Vanvres, and several hundred taken prisoners at Neuilly. There was no loss among the Parisians, except Dombrowski, who is slightly wounded.

Effect of the Cannonade.

Another special correspondent telegraphed from Paris yesterday afternoon as follows: Yesterday morning attacks were made on Porte Dauphine, which continued all day. The quarter of Champs Elysees has been exceedingly damaged by the shells, which are still falling thickly. The building occupied by the American Legation was struck by fragments of a shell on Saturday; nevertheless, Mr. Washburne continues to reside in Avenue Josephine. Barricades have been ordered erected immediately in the quarters of the Tuileries and Belleville, which will render Paris impregnable to assaults of the Versaillists.

The same correspondent telegraphed last night: There has been firing in various directions all day. Saw a shell strike the Arch of Triumph. Much damage has been done. It has been struck by thirty-three shells in all. The Champs is full of people. Carriages and omnibuses go nearly to the Arch. The stalls are open, and Punch-and-Judy-shows are exhibited. Crowds are moving to and fro in holiday attire. Groups gathered together pay little attention to the bombardment. No interest whatever is manifested in the elections.

Minister Washburne Removes his Family.

The family of Minister Washburne has left Paris.

It is anticipated that all the railroad lines will be cut to-morrow, and a state of siege declared. There are only provisions enough in Paris to last three weeks.

Another correspondent telegraphs that he saw fighting, which was furious and only four thousand yards from Paris. He was subsequently arrested, and came near being shot. Six persons arrested as royalists were shot in the morning.

It is reckoned that during the last two days the Versailleists have lost one thousand killed and fifteen hundred wounded. All persons are now allowed to leave without permits, except men between the ages of 19 and 40. Provisions are rising in price. All the gates except three, opposite the enemy, are open all day.

Prussian Movements.

LONDON, April 17.—The Germans have occupied Saint Quentin, Sar Seine, two kilometres south of St. Denis, and seven kilometres from Paris.

A dispatch from Versailles says the Government has given Paris twenty-four hours to surrender.

Approach of the End.

The correspondence of the Independence Belge says the end approaches. The affair at Asnieres was disastrous to the Communists, whose lines were filled with their dead. The Versailles forces are within one kilometre of the Porte des Turnes.

A dispatch from Marseilles says the trial of the Communist leaders is proceeding. Cremieux's wife has sent a petition to President Theirs asking the pardon of her husband.

PARIS, April 17.—Last night passed quietly. The Pontificate Zouaves were engaged in close quarters yesterday at Neuilly by the Communist troops. The latter were successful, and captured some colors. The spirit of the troops is good.

Progress of the Investment.

[Tribune's Special.]

PARIS, April 16.—The Versailles troops are spreading around the city. They have been discovered in strength at Gennevil'ier and are extending their lines to St. Denis.

A new barricade has been erected near the center of the Place Vendome. The demolition of the column has been postponed until after the cessation of hostilities.

The Vote of the Army.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A cable special dated Paris, Monday noon, says: At nine o'clock last night the forts and advance posts sent in to the Commune the result of the vote of the troops. The urn containing the papers was carried by an officer, escorted by the Nationals. The procession was headed by a red flag. There were cries of "Vive la Commune."

Misguided Bravery.

Yesterday, after the taking of Neuilly Church, a youth of sixteen planted the flag of the Commune on the summit of the church, amid a shower of balls.

The inhabitants are collecting provisions.

A report that the city is about to be invested by the Versaillists and Prussians jointly causes great excitement.

The barricades on the Rue Castigllione have been demolished. Large works have been erected at Batigrolles, Belleville, and Montmartre.

Persecution of the Clergy.

The Church of Saint Jacques, de Haute Pas, was surrounded to-day by the Nationals, and the clergy arrested during vespers.

Yesterday the Church of Saint Vincent, de Haute, was surrounded by the Nationals and pillaged. Scarcely a church is open now.

The Elections.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A dispatch from Bologne says the Communal elections in Paris were a perfect farce. Not one-tenth of the voters went to the polls. In the eighth arrondissement only 1,130 votes were polled out of 17,825 votes.

No dispatch was received from Paris by the night train. It is stated the couriers with the dispatches were seized by the Commune.

Reported Prussian Intervention.

LONDON, April 18.—The London Times has a special dispatch from Paris, stating that it is reported in that city that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government. The Prussians have advanced to the Auber Villiers, four kilometres southeast of St. Dennis, and within eight kilometres of Paris.

The Daily News' special dispatch from Paris says the Commune has in its hands thirty-eight millions francs cash, which has been paid by the Bank of France for the unsold bonds of the city of Paris.

A dispatch from Versailles says the Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualing of Paris by way of St. Dennis.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—President Thiers, in a circular just issued, confirms the announcement of the capture by the Government troops of Chateau Becon. Batteries have been established there, within easy range of the insurgent batteries at Asnieres and Felichy.

The report from Paris that the colors of the Pontifical Zouaves were captured by the Communists at Nueilly, on Sunday, is confirmed.

The Loss of Neuilly.

[World Special.]

PARIS, April 17.—The Communists, after a severe battle, have occupied the whole of Neuilly, capturing all the enemy's artillery and two flags. The enemy also lost two thousand men in killed and wounded and five hundred prisoners. The loss of the Communes was about the same.

Valerien is now bombarding Neuilly.

Significant Prussian Movements.

The Germans are massing heavy bodies of troops, and give many other proofs of an intention to interfere.

Insurgent Successes.

PARIS, April 18.—General Cluseret reports that the past night has been comparatively quiet. Dombrowski is steadily and surely advancing. Considerable breaches have been made in the walls of Fort Valerien. The situation is everywhere satisfactory. Several of the enemies batteries have been dismounted, and all their attacks have been repulsed with small loss to the defenders. The morale of the men is excellent.

American Guns in the Defense.

LONDON, April 18.—The Times' special speaks highly of the American guns used in the defense of Paris.

Dissatisfaction exists among the French troops. They are ready to protect the Assembly, but not to attack Paris. More than half of the soldiers returning from Germany are sent home because they are regarded as untrustworthy.

The Prussian Indemnity.

The five hundred millions of francs due April 1st are known to be ready at Versailles, but the payment is delayed because the German troops, on the payment of this installment of the indemnity, would then retire towards Rheims.

Suggested Plan for Compromise.

PARIS, April 9.—A programme which has been suggested, and has met with general approval among the people of Paris, provides for the maintenance of the republic; the granting of communal rights to Paris and other cities, and an autonomy of the National Guards; the dissolution of the Assembly and the election of a national communal representative Assembly instead; the formation of an ad interim government for Paris and Versailles; the declaration of an amnesty for all offenses against the Government, and the signing of an armistice.

The Insurrection Falling to Pieces.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Asineres via Versailles this forenoon, says the weather is rainy and operations are next to impossible, but adds that the insurrection is falling to pieces.

Disturbances at Bordeaux and Boulogne Suppressed.

A dispatch from Boulogne, the 19th, says: "This afternoon the Communist leader unfurled the red flag and addressed a crowd in support of the Commune. Considerable excitement was created in the streets for a time, but eventually the police seized the flag and quieted the excitement."

There have been some disturbances at Bordeaux, but they were promptly repressed.

The Very Latest.

PARIS, Wednesday afternoon, April 19, via LONDON, April 20, 1 A. M.—The Commune has suppressed the newspapers Opinion Nationale, La Cloche, Le Soir and Le Bien Publique.

The recent elections are declared void by the Commune.

There was a panic at one of the outposts of the National Guard yesterday, and the men were rallied with difficulty.

Reported Insurgent Success.

PARIS, April 20.—General Dombrowski reports to the Commune that his troops have retaken certain positions, capturing considerable quantities of provisions and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues, and asks for reinforcements.

General O'Kalowitz maintains his position at Asnieres against all efforts of the Government forces.

Dissolution of the Commune.

The Commune retires from office, and new elections will be held at once.

The Mot d'Ordre condemns the Commune for its suppression of various journals.

Insurgents Totally Routed at Asnieres.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A dispatch dated Paris, Tuesday night, says that in the affair at Asnieres yesterday, the 228th battallion of National Guards retreated inside the Porte, crying "all is lost." The people charged the Nationals with cowardice, and a hot fight ensued between the civil and military adherents of the Commune.

A Fearful Spectacle.

Lenollairs presents a horrible spectacle. The Nationals are carousing and the wounded lie groaning in the streets. It is strange that the Government did not follow up the attack. They must have succeeded.

At Neuilly a body of gens d'armes have been entrenched for the last eight days, and, in spite of the withering fire, still hold out.

The news of the reverse at Asnieres yesterday caused great excitement in Paris.

An Englishman, in a restaurant near the Invalides, was grossly insulted for not bearing arms.

A shell fell yesterday in the Faubourg St. Honore.

The Communists are digging trenches in front of Fort Vanvres, and the Government troops are doing the same opposite Paris.

Last night shells were falling in Rue Des Ternes.

The Legitimist Army.

A special dispatch from Versailles, Tuesday afternoon, says 40,000 Government troops are in the woods at St. Cloud, and 10,000 are quartered at Bengival.

The Communists are firing on Poleux, and are doing great damage.

Crowds Leaving Paris.

The road to St. Dennis is crowded with people leaving Paris, the advantages for doing so being greater than expected.

Dombrowski's Narrow Escape.

A shell fell on Dombrowski's house yesterday. He and a staff officer were in bed, but neither were injured.

It is stated the reason that the Versailles government bombards the Champs Elysees is to frighten the foreign ambassadors into taking refuge in Versailles.

Bloody Combat at Neuilly.

An attack toward Asnieres is expected. The Nationals are manning the ramparts. A bloody combat has been raging at Neuilly since morning. The commandant of the 261st battalion of Nationals has been killed. The commandant of the artillery has been denounced and arrested as a traitor.

The Insurgent Retreat.

The Nationals are now retreating in large numbers. They have set fire to a number of houses in Neuilly, and the inhabitants, hidden in cellars, being unable to extricate themselves, were burned to death. The inhabitants of Neuilly have petitioned for an armistice to remove the women and children, but General Cluseret refused the favor. A number of houses in Versailles, struck by shells, are on fire.

Firing All About the City.

PARIS, April 19—Evening.—A cannonade has mingled with the fire of mitrailleuse and musketry all day at Courbevoie, Porte Maillot, Pauleax, Asnieres and Levaillors. Iron-clad railroad trains are operating actively. Barricades and trenches are in course of construction inside of Paris.

The Revelle newspaper denies that the Versailles forces are masters of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asnieres to Cliche.

The concentration of the troops from the army of the Assembly continues.

The Arch of Triumph Destroyed.

LONDON, April 20.—A special dispatch to the London Telegraph says the arch of triumph has been destroyed by the fire of the batteries of the Versailles troops in the battle at Asnieres on the 18th.

THE WINCHESTER RAID.

Further Particulars Regarding the Rescue of the Gravette Murderers.

[Letter to the Lexington Press.]

WINCHESTER, KY., April 17, 1871.

Your readers are aware that, on the 6th of February last, Fountain Webb went to the house of Nicholas Gravette, and, as was said, shot him in cold blood. He (Webb), together with his father, fled the county, and sought refuge in the mountains. About four weeks since, a man named Davidson went to the mountains in search of cattle, and happening to meet the Webbs during his peregrinations, secured their arrest. He brought them to Winchester, where they had a preliminary trial before Justices West and Daniels, who committed them both to jail to await their trial before the Circuit Court, on a charge of murder. It being feared by the county authorities that an attempt would be made to take the prisoners from the jail, a strong guard was appointed, who daily and nightly guarded the castle and the prisoners. Lately it was deemed unnecessary to keep the full complement of guard on duty, and, accordingly, they were discharged. This becoming known to the Webbs' friends, it was decided that they should make an attempt, last night, for their liberation. About 1½ o'clock this morning a party of about seventy five or one hundred men made a dash into town, posted their pickets on the outskirts, and then went to the jail, when they ordered the jailer (Mr. Hogan) to open the doors. This he refused to do, and the party commenced an onslaught on the premises, which continued for about ten minutes, and then sent three of their number to a blacksmith-shop to get a sledge-hammer. During the absence of this party the jailer concluded to surrender, and gave the keys to one of the leaders of the gang, when they entered the jail and took the two Webbs out, and then rushed them out of town. Some who profess to know, say positively that a woman was in the party (supposed to be the wife of Fountain Webb). Be this as it may, she was in town yesterday and visited her husband at the jail. She was there for some hours, and knew full well that there was no strong guard on duty. The party who rescued the prisoners are generally supposed to be non-residents of Clark county, but from Estill.

☞ It is reported that not less than seven women have appeared in different parts of Great Britain, each of them claiming to be the lawful wife of the eccentric Earl of Aberdeen. As the Earl was always presumed to be a bachelor, these wives are probably of the suppositious sort.

AMES AND ALCORN.

Military and Civil Rule in Mississippi Contrasted.

Ben Butler's Son-in-law Shown Up As He Was and As He Is.

An Honest Republican Leader Defends His State from the Calumnies of a Carpet-Bagger.

"GOOD OUT OF NAZARETH."

[From the New York Tribune.]

SIR: You challenge me to reply to certain strictures of yours on me and my administration. Having no political or personal interests in New York, I concluded not to withdraw the attention necessary to an acceptance of your taunt from the pressing and anxious duties by which I am surrounded here. On reconsideration, however, I feel that the misrepresentations to which you give publicity, finding, as they do, an echo in high places, demand correction at my hands as a duty to my State. The slanders put upon this people before the whole country threaten consequences so grave that I must pray you to permit me to give them, through your columns, an authoritative correction.

The Auditor of Public Accounts of this State has placed before me a list of all the claims allowed, and paid since March, 1860, for Coroners' inquests. Assuming the inquests therein set forth to represent so many murders, I find that the number committed during Gen. Ames' administration of military government, beginning with April, 1869, and ending with March, 1870, counts up 62. Still taking the inquests as representing so many murders, I find the number committed during my administration of civil government, beginning with April, 1870, and ending with March, 1871, counts up precisely the same number, 62. I may observe that Gen. Ames' assignment to duty as District Commander having taken place in March, I begin the count of murders in his year with April; and my inauguration as civil Governor having taken place also in March, I begin the count of murders in my year with the same month.

I have shown above that civil power has been fully as effective as military power in the suppression of violence, on a comparison of the year succeeding Gen. Ames' assignment to duty with the year succeeding my inauguration. But my inauguration does not designate the time of the inauguration of civil government. The work of giving shape to that government by legislation, and of filling that shape out by appointments to office, intervened. Embracing, as this did, the selection and confirmation of 2,500 officers throughout the State, it was, of necessity, a work of time. The judiciary was not completed until July. The courts were not fully organized until the close of the appointments to clerkships and sheriffalties in the same month. At that time it was that, the military appointees having been set aside as such, their places in the public service were occupied all over the State by officers of the civil government.

The military government was not displaced in this State, therefore, until July, 1870. Though civil government assumed the reins at that time, the violence that prevailed during the period of the bayonet ran on, naturally, to a greater or less extent into the period of the law. The change from the one to the other cannot be held to have asserted itself at once; for it certainly must have required some time of transition to obtain, in the popular mind, a realization of the fact of the change in a form so decided as to arrest that impatience of military rule which took expression in popular passion. In justice to the cause of civil government in Mississippi, I therefore submit that, allowing even two months for the transition in the minds of the people from military power, the working results of the civil government can be ascertained fairly but by comparing the six months of its actual rule with the corresponding six months of the rule of the bayonet. On this ground of justice and reason I present the facts of the two years embraced in the Auditor's return of inquests in the following detail, viz.:

April to September (inclusive), 1869, 21 murders.

October, 1869, to March, 1870 (inclusive), 41 murders.

April to September (inclusive), 1870, 43 murders.

October 1870, to March, 1871 (inclusive), 19 murders.

The foregoing analysis shows an extraordinary aggravation of violence in the last half year of the military commander's actual rule. It shows also, that after his departure, the aggravation went on under the rule of his appointees; and did so with an impulse which bore it forward in its bloody work for a short period after the restoration of civil government. But the transition from a government of force to a government of law having been fully passed, the half year of the full and free operation of law shows a most gratifying falling off in deeds of violence. While military power in Mississippi is seen, in the above statement of official facts, to have been descending by rapid strides in the development of anarchy, civil power in Mississippi is seen in that statement to be ascending by rapid strides in the development of absolute repose.

The facts offered here are addressed to your judgment and conscience. They are cited in proof of the conclusion that in the calumnies put upon us this State has been made the subject of gross misrepresentations. With this proof thus made, let me now ask who is your authority for most of the scandals which have recently found utterance upon men and things in Mississippi in the columns of your journal? If you give me the name of your Jackson correspondent I think I can show you that the public has been cautioned against him in the newspapers of Memphis, Little Rock and Vicksburg as a swindler. And if that evidence as to character should not be sufficient to convince you how unworthy his statements are of any credence I think I can put you in possession of documents that prove him, in his attempts to corrupt this Legislature, to be an arrant sharper and knave. Though the statements of such an individual be worthy of any notice as reflections upon a man of honor, the New York Tribune is certainly not the journal in which they would be looked for as accusations of a Republican administration.

The libels uttered on this State through the vehicle of a letter read in the National Senate from a member of the Legislature were not verified before the public by the writer's name. Why was the name withheld? An excuse to the effect that the man's personal safety demanded it would be puerile; and in the eyes of all men who know the present temper of our people, cannot save that withholding from being set down as a self-impeachment of the writer's truth. At this point that letter has, I think, received all the attention to which it is entitled; but if any current proof in the case be necessary, it may be found in the baseness which it puts in evidence when dragging in even a false fight before the Senate of the United States a business proper to my private life.

Mr. Huggins is an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He is stationed in one of the counties in Mississippi bordering on Alabama. Besides being an officer of the United States, he is also an officer of Mississippi. He is Superintendent of Public Schools of his county. Much dissatisfaction—rightly or wrongly, I do not pretend to say—prevails among the people with his administration of their school fund. They protest vehemently against the taxation for which they hold him responsible. Now, Mr. Huggins proceeded to a certain part of his school jurisdiction to transact some business connected with its schools. Having stayed the night previous to the transaction of that business at a country house, he was seized by a body of armed men. They insisted that the school taxes of the county were exorbitant, and that he was the person to blame for the fact. They demanded that he pledge himself to cause those taxes to be reduced; and, on his refusal to comply with that demand, made him the subject of cowardly violence. While such a crime as this is disgraceful to the State and to the administration, and while I am determined to leave no agency of detection at my service unemployed in bringing the perpetrators of it to justice, I protest earnestly against any attempt to deceive the Government by making that crime appear to be one committed upon an officer of the Federal Revenue, rather than, as it really was, upon an officer of the State Board of Education. As a Federal agent, Mr. Huggins has, I venture to affirm, never encountered opposition or hostility from any people of his district. I will go further: never since the war have I heard of the commission of popular violence in this State on any officer whatever of the national revenue.

Federal officers generally, in Mississippi, hold, under the present exceptional condition of things, one or more offices of the State. With but very few exceptions they are Northern men. Their local offices bring them into contact with the people in a light identifying them with the burdens of taxation—a taxation that, in many instances, is, I regret to say, aggravated by extravagance. With the one exception of the tax on cotton, the people of Mississippi regard the direct taxation put upon them by Congress—seeing that it applies to the Northern States as well as to the Southern—as liberal and humane; and while the representatives of that taxation transact, as such, their business in presence of a cheerful acquiescence, the representatives of the local taxes are regarded with increasing dislike. If, therefore, the immunity which has followed the officer of the National Treasury shall ever appear to be violated, it may be always presumed that the violation has arisen, not under his relation to the United States, but under his relation to the local administration.

A Northern man in the State wrote recently a letter, which has been published, to the effect that, even though he voted for Judge Dent, he dare not remain among the people of his county—the county of Alcorn. The sheriff of Alcorn county edits the Republican paper of its chief town—Corinth—and in a recent editorial shows how far such a statement is true, in these words: "When we were appointed sheriff of this county the Kuklux were cutting and slashing in every direction, breaking open the jail, and hanging and shooting prisoners; but, by advising with our best citizens, and being prudent and kind in our dealings with the people, we have had no difficulty in executing the law; and there has not been, to our knowledge, a single Kuklux outrage in this county for eight months. And we could raise 1,000 men in this county to-morrow to put down any riot or resistance of law." In addition to this declaration of that Republican sheriff, I assert without apprehension that I overstate the truth by a single iota, that there is not a county in this State in which any attempt to resist the law cannot be crushed by the sheriff's posse.

But why have I requested that Federal troops should be stationed on the eastern border of this State? They have been placed there under these circumstances: Colored people in this city, having had a collision with some soldiers, requested me some time ago to obtain a removal of the garrison. While fully satisfied of the power of the sheriff's posse, if the sheriff should properly discharge his duty, to enforce the law against all persons who could be detected in the commission of crime in any of the eastern counties, I requested the Commanding General to send detachments—as I had intended from the force here—to four of those counties in which their presence had been made expedient to reassure the apprehension aroused among the whites and blacks by three or four Kuklux outrages that culminated in the riot at Meridian.

After the foregoing digression into special cases by way of illustration of the falsehood of the many slanders poured upon the State within the last month, I return to the comparison of military with civil government in Mississippi.

I have dealt with official returns to show you generally that, whereas the administration of the bayonet in this State threatened to result in anarchy, the administration of law promises to result in law-abiding repose. Allow me now, in behalf of my State, to pass from the general to the special, and to carry out the comparison in the case of such violence as takes the form of riot.

If the civil administration of the year just closed be disgraced, as I grant it is, by a riot involving loss of life at Meridian, the military administration of the year immediately preceding is disgraced by the series of riots which, beginning in Carroll county on the 18th of November, 1869, extended to Sunflower county on the 20th of November, 1869, with a loss of life said to be double if not treble that of Meridian. If the collision at Wessen be a blot upon the rule of law, the collision at Crystal Springs, in October, 1869, was a blot upon the rule of force. But in the civil administration of the year ending on the 1st inst., I find no riot with which to offset that which, during the preceding year of military administration, resulted in the killing of several citizens at Hickory Station. During the year of the rule of law I find no mob violence to balance that which took place within twenty miles of the commanding General's headquarters—at Dry Grove. While one of the civil sheriffs has been killed, one of the military sheriffs was wounded, and even his posse fired upon. But no such outrage has been committed on the civil administration of the year just closed as that which was committed on the military administration of the preceding year, on the occasion of the barricading from popular violence of civil officers and a squad of soldiers on the 12th of January, 1870, in the court-house of the county of Sunflower.

The riots compared above were committed on the one hand, during the whole year of Gen. Ames' presence in power, and, on the other hand, during the whole year of my presence in power. On even that basis, the number and bloodshed of those popular outbreaks are much greater in the first of those years than they are in the second. But reducing the comparison to the proper basis of the facts during the last six months of General Ames' presence in power, and of the facts of the last six months of my presence in power—a comparison which I cannot pause here to make in detail—the result would present a striking contrast in favor of the settling down of popular passion under civil government into some thing like our old obedience to law.

I abandon these comparisons with a sense of shame in their recital. Nothing but my duty to the State could induce me to bring before the country a review of facts so derogatory to the better nature of this people. For ten years, however, they have been held below the high estate of their birthright of freedom by a domination of the bayonet, and this enforcement having broken down their old habit of free obedience, offers some explanation of their past turbulence. And the love that runs in the blood of our race for free government begins, I am proud to say, to assert itself under civil law in the gratifying promise of the comparison of the last half year of military power with the last half year—the only half year of actual trial—of civil power. But the humiliation of the recital of crimes of my own people having been incurred, I must now insist that the recital shows conclusively that, compared with the government of the bayonet, the government of law in Mississippi is, up to this hour, pregnant with promise of obedience and order. And to put that conclusion in still another form, I pledge my honor as a man before the whole country that, save on the border of Alabama, I can at this moment recall but a single instance of Kuklux outrage in this State for the last six months; whereas the Commanding General, Ames, gives character to the military administration of the year preceding my inauguration, when he reports to General Sherman about the 1st of September, 1869, that he believed the Kuklux were then attempting to create a reign of terror!

During the writing of this communication, the following letter addressed to a colored member of the Legislature of this State, has been placed in my hands:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1871.

The Hon. C. F. Norris, Jackson, Mississippi:

DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of my speech. You will see that I take issue with the Governor.

I talk as I did when I held his place. It seems to me that were I in his place now, with the power he says he has, I would give the protection I did then, and not have my friends killed by tens and hundreds, as they are being killed now.

I think he is guilty of a great sin in acting as he does. I can have no sympathy with a man who gains power or favor as he does with the Democracy at the price of blood, and that the blood of his friends. Yours, truly,

A. AMES.

I had rather not have seen this letter. It having, however, fallen into my possession, I feel constrained to give it to the public as an evidence, under the light of the official facts presented above, of the value attaching to the recent communications that have swarmed from so many quarters to damage the interests and jeopardize the liberties of this people. Whether a man holding the honorable position of Senator in the Congress of the United States can afford to address such extravagant and inflammatory appeals to the passions of the poor people struggling up among us to the moral and intellectual level of the government—telling them they are being murdered under that free government by tens and hundreds—is a question to be settled, not by my individual judgment, but by the judgment of men of honor and self-respect throughout the nation.

You charge upon this civil administration as a failure, the fact that the streets of Jackson are free to Yerger. This accusation is highly disingenuous. Yerger committed his offense under the rule of a bayonet; was dealt with by the rule of the bayonet; and was set free, as he is now, by the rule of the bayonet. After a long detention under the finding, he was handed over by Gen. Ames to the military civil authorities; and having been detained by them for a short time in prison, was set free by a military-civil Judge.

When the courts of the civil government were established, they found Yerger at large. At the prosecution of the civil government he was indicted by the grand jury, and placed on trial before a court of the civil government to answer the indictment. The case is yet pending; but a future failure of a finding on its merits may be, perhaps, explained fully by the fact that the miscarriage of the military power in dealing with his case has embarrassed it now by the plea of previous jeopardy of life. With this statement of the facts, your condemnation of civil government in that instance is, I submit, totally gratuitous.

I suppose I understand the course you have seen proper to pursue in reference to me personally. "Lashing into traces" is, however, an unpromising performance in the case of a man given so inveterately as I am to work in no harness save his own. A Republican I am for reasons satisfactory to my judgment and conscience, and not—pardon me for saying—because of any consent of yours. While I shall be very happy to receive that consent at you leisure, I shall, nevertheless, continue, if you will excuse my bluntness, to be a Republican without it. Even though you should withold your valuable support, I hope, Heaven helping, to go on in my Republicanism with the same result—after having guided it through the imminent danger of the approaching elections—of casting the electoral vote of this State in the next contest for the Presidency in favor of the candidate of the Republican party of the nation. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. L. ALCORN.

JACKSON, MISS., April 5, 1871.

PRACTICAL DEFEAT OF THE AMNESTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-day, with thirty-six out of fifty-eight Republican Senators voting, decided by sixteen to twenty that the House amnesty bill should not be considered by the Senate at this session. Although more than thirty-six were present, there were several who dodged the issue, and thereby allowed the proposition to go by default. It was noticeable that the Presidential influence secured this result; for, while Senators Sherman, Wilson and the two South Carolina Senators and Hill, of Georgia, urged that the bill should be passed to follow the Kuklux bill as an olive branch tendered to the South, Senators Morton, Chandler, Edmunds, and Conkling, the special representatives of the views and interests of the Administration, violently opposed any such legislation. Mr. Chandler became very excited over it, while Mr. Edmunds threatened two weeks' debate if it was allowed to come up in the Senate. This threat influenced a good many who were anxious to get home at once. Mr. Chandler said: "You pass this bill and you notify the South that you apologize for your legislation against the Kuklux." And he added that he saw no reason why the South was deserving of amnesty now any more than when Lee surrendered, for they did not accept the situation as fully as they did then. There was time enough, he believed, to grant amnesty next session. Messrs. Morton and Conkling thought Congress had better wait and see how the South behaved during the recess.

☞ The Vienna Common Council has decided to have gymnastic exercises introduced into the female department of the public schools as a necessary branch of education. Ladies are now being drilled with a view to their becoming teachers of gymnastics.

THE END OF IT.

Adjournment of Congress—Passage of the Kuklux Bill—Butler and Farnsworth—Mr. Beck Defines Butler's Bravery—Full Text of the Kuklux Bill.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE BUTLER-FARNSWORTH AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The first session of the Forty-second Congress ended to-day at 2 o'clock without extraordinary incident in the Senate, but with a violent personal scene between General Butler and General Farnsworth in the House. The former made his long-promised personal explanation on the recent scene between himself and Garrett Davis, in the Senate, and then devoted the rest of his remarks to denunciation of General Farnsworth, whom he proposed to regard in future as without the pale of civilized warfare. Farnsworth took the floor, and, speaking amid considerable excitement among the members, reiterated all his charges against Butler in connection with his appropriating public money as President of the Soldiers' Asylum, and added that he could convict him before any petit jury in the country of perjury and embezzlement. Butler retorted that Farnsworth would not be believed on oath. Mr. Beck added fuel to Butler's frenzy, by relating the statement that Farnsworth, in the presence of the members of the House, had shaken his fist in Butler's face, and otherwise insulted him, without the latter's resenting it. The scene, which was about as disgraceful as any ever witnessed in Congress, was only cut short by the time arriving for final adjournment.

PASSAGE OF THE KUKLUX BILL.

The legislative feature of the last hours of the session was the final passage of the infamous Kuklux bill as evolved from the second conference committee. The Senate carried about all it contended for. The time of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was extended through the next Presidential election. The indemnity of property claims was restricted to accessories before the fact, and the Judges of the United States courts were given the power to administer a discretionary oath to jurors and thereby pack the jury. All the odious features defining conspiracy, which set at naught the common law, were retained.

GRANT A WILLING PARTY.

Grant promptly signed the bill, and said that as soon as he returned from St. Louis he should enter upon its vigorous enforcement.

A SIGNIFICANT WARNING TO THE SENATE.

There was a significant resolution unanimously adopted by the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Beck, declaring again, in the substantial phraseology of the Forty-second Congress, that the House will stand on its constitutional rights in making appropriations of money to fulfill treaties ratified by the Senate, and giving notice to that body to that effect. This will serve as a caveat on the coming treaties from the Joint High Commission.

DEPARTURE OF MEMBERS.

A large number of the members of the House, anticipating a final adjournment to-day, left here last night for their homes, and nearly all the Senators and Members who remained to-day, left to-night.

AND OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Porter, his secretary, and Mr. Morton and ex-Congressman Orth, of Indiana, left in a special car for St. Louis to-night. The President will be absent ten days.

[To the Associated Press.]

PASSAGE OF THE KUKLUX BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House, by a vote of 93 to 74, a strict party vote, has adopted the conference report on the Kuklux bill, and the bill now goes to the President.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the Kuklux bill:

An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person, who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the deprivations of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in action, lawsuit, &c., in equity or other proper proceedings for redress, such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with, and subject to, the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under provision of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication and other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable to such cases."

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall correspond together to overthrow, or to put down or destroy by force the Government of the United States; or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authorities of the Government of the United States; or by force, intimidation or threat, to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof; or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed; or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office; or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office; or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty; or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any cause of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court, fully and truthfully; or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property, on account of his having so attended or testified; or by force, intimidation or threat, to influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror of any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment or indictment lawfully assented to by him, on account of his being or having been such juror; or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon the public highways or premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws or equal privileges or immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons in such State equal protection in the laws; for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory with the intent to deny to any citizen of the United States due and equal protection of the laws; or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States, lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward or in favor of the election of any qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy—each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine; or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine; and if any one or more persons engaged in such conspiracy shall do or cause to be done any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy; such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9th, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish means for their vindication."

Sec. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State, shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and the United States so as to deprive any portion or class of people in such State of any rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause fail in or refuse protection to the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia, land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and preceding sections shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 4. That wherever, in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceeding sections of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State and the United States within such State, or where the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at, the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever by reason of either, or all, the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such districts impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; provided that all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "an act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and the penalties for refusing to obey this order of the court shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: Provided further, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided also that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry bearing on the trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall in the judgment of the court be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy. Every such shall before entering upon any such inquiry bearing on the trial take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never secretly or indirectly counseled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who has taken this oath and shall thereon swear falsely shall be guilty of perjury and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime in the first section of an act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts, approved June 17, 1862," and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the 2d section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent, or aid in preventing, the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first-named person or persons, by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in an action in the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: Provided, That such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occurred. And if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the representatives of such deceased person shall have such action thereto, and may recover, not exceeding $5,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be; or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin to such deceased person.

Sec. 7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offenses heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted; and any proceedings already commenced for prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed the following nomination: George Lockley, postmaster at East Saginaw, Mich.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The President will to-day issue a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session for the 10th of May for the consideration of business by that time to be perfected by the Joint High Commission.

BILLS AND ACTS SIGNED.

The President has signed the Kuklux and deficiency bills; also the following acts: An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the branch mint at Daholenego to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College; an act to enable the Atlantic and Pacific railroad to mortgage its road; an act to enable the Houghton and Ontonogon Railroad Company to make a survey of the road; an act for the relief of the first; an act providing in the case of difference of gauge connecting railroads that goods may be transferred under the personal supervision of an inspector; an act to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company to re-elevate a portion of its road; an act for the restoration of Commander Stevens of the U. S. navy from the retired to the active list; an act to create a port of delivery of Potomac, Va; and an act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks by disbursing officers.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Congress this session passed about forty bills of a public and private character.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan up to two o'clock to-day were $260,000.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL TO LEAVE.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington on Monday next for Chicago, to be absent about ten days on private business.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE CONVENED.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now, therefore I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the capitol in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the 10th of May next, at twelve o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are requested to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety fifth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Senator Morton and Gen. Porter, left Washington for the West on the 4 o'clock afternoon train, in a special car. The President will be absent a week.

PAYMENT OF CENSUS EXPENSES.

The deficiency appropriation bill, as signed by the President, authorizes the immediate use of the appropriations for the ninth census made at the last session for the next fiscal year.

REPUBLICANS CARRY THE DISTRICT.

The Republicans to-day elected Colonel N. P. Chapman delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, and are celebrating the victory with bonfires, addresses and illuminations. Colonel J. W. Forney made an enthusiastic speech, in which he nominated President Grant as the Republican candidate for the next Presidency.

☞ The following shows the effect of contemporaneous history upon the autograph mania: At a late sale in Leipsic an autograph letter of Von Hubner, the Austrian Embassador, sold for a few sous; a long one of Minister Von Muehler's brought only some groschen; while a few lines in Von Roon's handwriting realized three thalers, and a leaf on which Albert, the Crown Prince of Saxony, had written went for seven thalers. But Bismarck's autograph was considered cheap at thirty-four thalers, while that of his colleague, Baron Von Beust, of Austria, brought but a single thaler.

☞ It will be remembered that some time ago a description was given of a unique gold pen—a perfect imitation of a goose-quill, and incrusted with diamonds which were made expressly for Prince Bismarck at Phorzheim, and presented to him by Herr Bissinger of that place, who requested that the treaty of peace should be signed with it. It was actually used for that purpose, and the Chancellor related with manifest gratification the history of this precious plume to some French gentleman who happened to be present.

☞ Mazzini says that the despotism of Louis Napoleon extinguished all the fire of the Marseillaise, and when the French people were permitted to sing it, at the breaking out of the war, the great invocation of freedom was only empty words, to which the soul of the nation would not and could not respond. He pronounces Napoleon the Nero of France, the tyrant destroyer of his country, the monster of an unbridled egotism.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Address to the Democrats of the Country by their Representatives in Congress.

An Earnest Appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Democrats in Congress have just issued the following address to the people of the United States:

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive. The time and attention of the Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will in their view best preserve their ascendency, and no regard for the restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career.

The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations, and his selfish supporters, have been reissued by a subsidized press, and the discipline of the party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme tests of political fealty. The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where extremist counsels always dominated, and were adopted by a subservient majority, if not with intent certainty with effect to place in the hands of the President power to command his own renomination and to employ the army, navy and militia at his sole discretion, and as a means of subserving his personal ambition.

When the sad experience of the last two years, so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country, is considered in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the Presidential policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained. At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is palsied by oppressive taxation, public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness, and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance. Hence enormous defalcations and wide spread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this pernicious system. By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that after the deduction of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-collectors of internal revenue, and no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them.

Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to the frugal administration of the Government, as well as a measure of relief to an overburdened people, have been persistently postponed or willfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The treasury is overflowing and an excess of eighty millions of revenue is admitted, and yet, instead of some measure to present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and unapplied remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past. Ship building and the carrying trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under the crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is struggling without profit to maintain itself. Our agriculturists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the Government or monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discriminations.

Nearly 2000,000,000 of acres of public lands which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to grants and corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise most dangerous and corrupting influence in our State and Federal legislation. If the career of those conspirators be not checked the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with the elevation of a military dictator on the ruins of the republic. Under pretense of passing laws to enforce the Fifteenth amendment and for other purposes Congress has conferred the most despotic powers upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown laws so odious that they are at variance with all the sacred theories of our institutions. The construction, given by these Radical interpreters of the Fourteenth amendment, to use the language of an eminent Senator [Trumbull, of Illinois], is the annihilation of the States. Under the last enforcement bill the Executive may in his discretion thrust aside the government of any State, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, arrest its governor, imprison or disperse the Legislature, silence its judges and trample down its people under the armed heel of his troobs. Nothing is left to the citizen of a State which can any longer be called aright.

Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense and sober second thought of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their posts, and disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist on decent equalization of power, the restoration of the Federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the States that control of their domestic affairs, which is essential to their happiness, tranquillity and good government. Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of the political managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we are sorry to say, lent his aid, and these have helped to inflame popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President or by Congress to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in language of proscription.

We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments.

Let us in conclusion earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of the Radical partizans to stir up strife in the land to renew the issues of the war or to obstruct the return of peace or prosperity to the Southern States, because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance of their administration of public offices, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making toward the creation of a centralized military government. In five years of peace following war the Radical administration have expended $1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes alone, being within $200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war and in peace during seventy-one years preceding June 30th, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon the principal or interest of the public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only $62,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes the civil list, army and navy pensions and Indians $164 000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 10th, 1870. No indignation can be too stern, and no scorn too severe for the assertions by unscrupulous Radidal leaders that the great Democratic and Conservative party of the Union has or can have any sympathy with the disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution. It is, to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes, to revive in all hearts the feeling of friendship, affection and harmony which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protection of these safe-guards of personal safety which are the fundamental laws of the land, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation irrespective of all former differences and opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be relieved; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked, that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the good faith its every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union.

Here follows the signatures of all the Democratic Senators and most of the Representatives.

☞ The Paris Siecle points out that the old revolutionary calendar which the Commune proposes to revive has very grave defects. A week of 10 days, a day of 20 hours, and months having uniformly 30 days each would cause much inconvenience. The names given to the months by Faibre d'Egrantine it also shows are based upon the climate of Paris, and are not suitable for the greater part of France.

POLITICAL.

The Local Republicans and the Next Canvass.

AN OFFICIAL ADDRESS.

In obedience to what seemed to be the general desire of our party throughout the State, the Republican Central Committee have called a State convention of the party, to be held at Frankfort, on Tuesday, 17th May next.

This is to be a delegate convention, and the basis upon which the number of delegates is to be determined is one delegate for every one hundred Republican votes cast at the last Congressional election, and one for every fraction of a hundred exceeding fifty votes; but, in any case every county in the State is entitled to two delegates.

It is all important that there shall be a general representation of the Republicans of the State at this convention, and an immediate local organization of the Republicans in the precincts and counties, for the purpose of selecting suitable delegates, is earnestly recommended. The subject should be agitated and discussed immediately in every neighborhood and every county, and the best men should be selected as delegates. We have no time to lose, and we ought to have a large and enthusiastic convention.

The fundamental principles of the Republican party are founded in justice and equity. "Equal and exact justice to all men" with "the perfect equality of all citizens before the law," are the principles which we profess to take as our guide. As citizens of Kentucky and as members of the Republican party we advocate such legislation, both State and National, as shall best accomplish the great object we have in view. The State in its legislation should know nothing of men as classes, it should know them only as citizens, all of whom (if uncharged with crime) are entitled to equal rights and privileges. The humblest citizen in any and every part of the State and of the nation should be made perfectly secure in his person and in his property, just because he is a citizen and has committed no act to forfeit his rights of citizenship. The Republican party in Kentucky is pledged to the accomplishment of these great purposes, and the members of that party will be derelict in the performance of their duty as good citizens, if they fail to use all lawful means for that accomplishment.

The organization and perpetuation of our party in Kentucky has grown mainly out of a denial of these fundamental principles and measures of legislation on the part of the Democratic party in this State. Many of this party cling to the name of Democrat, while they are, the sworn foes of true democracy. This denial of Democratic principles is patent to the world, in the scandalously false and illiberal provisions which still form a part our State constitution. It is still further evidenced in the timid and cowardly action, and in the still more cowardly non-action of our late Legislature. By a prejudiced and persistent denial to a certain class of her citizens to testify on all matters concerning their persons and their property, Kentucky to-day stands alone, a hissing and a by-word to all of her sister States. This disgraceful fact stands confessed by a very large number of our most intelligent Democratic fellow-citizens. It cannot truthfully be denied by anybody, and the defense set up for this state of things is as supremely silly as it is palpably unjust. All shams are mean anyhow, but the meanest sham under the sun is a sham Democracy, "which keeps the word of promise to the ear but breaks it to the hope."

While this inequality of rights before the law, and this insecurity of persons and of property exists, or is believed to exist, the immense agricultural and mineral resources of our State must remain, to a great extent, undeveloped and therefore useless. We may call upon immigration to help us, as we have been calling for many years past, but immigration will not come at our call. Intelligent foreigners understand these matters, although we may refuse to understand them ourselves. Insecurity of person and property, or the denial to the citizen of equality of privileges before the law, whether these grow out of the arbitrary use of power, or out of the blinding influences of partisan prejudices, will certainly and continuously paralyze the energy and industry of the citizen, and as certainly diminish the productive power and wealth of the State. It cannot be otherwise. The great laws of social and political economy will not relax themselves to accommodate our blindness or our stupidity.

Partly as the logical result of the premises above set forth, and partly as the result of a more extended experience, a large majority of the Republicans of Kentucky are now in favor of complete amnesty to such of our citizens as were active participants in the late rebellion, and we rejoice to know that this feeling is being strengthened every day, both in Kentucky and in the more northern States. The time must soon come in this nation, and the sooner the better, when every inhabitant or resident will feel that he is, or that he may be, an American citizen in the broadest acceptation of that term, and that citizenship necessarily implies, or ought to imply, equality of burdens, duties, rights and privileges, modified only by the peculiar capacities and circumstances of each individual citizen.

As the logical sequence of the successful termination of the war growing out of a rebellion inaugurated for the protection and perpetuation of slavery, a changed condition of our social and political relations has taken place. The national authority has decreed that men and women shall no longer be reduced to the condition of chattels, under the glittering euphemism of "our peculiar institutions," which institutions were necessarily sectional in their character and development. We think that with the end of "sectional institutions" should come the end of sectional animosities. There is now nothing but our prejudices to prevent our becoming one people in fact as well as in name. It seems to us that homogeneity of institutions in all the States should necessarily foster and promote a more complete community of interests in those same States. At any rate, all good citizens will do what they can to promote those desirable ends.

All those forms and ideas of our national life, which crystalize themselves into institutions, should be national and universal in their character and extent, and not peculiar or sectional.

A liberal and comprehensive system of common schools; a free press; a pure and independent judiciary; equality of privileges and rights before the law; freedom of social and commercial intercourse, with freedom of trade and exchange as between the citizens of all the States; an open Bible and an untrammeled pulpit; these are the institutions which constitute the priceless birthright of every American citizen. They lay at the foundation of all that is honorable and glorious in our past history, and they are the bonds which must bind us together as one nation in the future. If these institutions are necessary for the elevation and improvement of one race or nativity, they are equally necessary for all others. All may not be elevated and improved alike, but all should have an equal chance.

If any portion of the people of Kentucky, for any reasons, have hitherto been reduced below the general average of morality and intelligence because they have been denied the possession and enjoyment of the institutions which form the strength and glory of the nation, our policy should at once be changed, because the reasons, or supposed reasons, for that policy no longer exist. It is not the strong arm of the laborer or of the artisan which constitutes his chief value to himself, to society, or to the State. He needs the educated mind and the intelligent self-control of a true manhood in order that the strength of his arm may be used to the greatest advantage for himself and for the State of which he is a citizen.

As Kentuckians we cannot afford to go backward or to stand still. Events will not stay themselves at our bidding. Intelligent progress is the law of modern society. As men and as citizens we must recognize the obligations of this law or be content to abide the consequences.

As members of the Republican party in Kentucky let us select our best citizens, and let them meet together in convention for consultation and advice. In this brief address to you, we have presented the principles upon which the Republican party is founded, rather than the specific measures which commend themselves to our judgment for practical action. We think this the dictate of wisdom. We appeal to the intelligence and the tried patriotism of the members of the party throughout the State, and we sincerely trust that your action will be such that we shall have a large and intelligent representation of the party from every part of the State. We respectfully, but earnestly, beg of you to act, and to act promptly and wisely.

By order of the Committee.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, Secretary.

Punch's Last.

"IN CONFIDENCE."—Hungry Customer—"Taint bad." Chef—"Glad you like it; for, to tell yer the truth, a'though I've been a makin' o' this soup for fifteen years, I ain't never tasted it myself!!"

And again:

IN THE STREET.—French gentleman, taking leave of English lady—Well, Madame, adieu! As to the conduct of England towards us, I fear we shall retain—pardon me—the belief we have long had, that you are a nation of shop-keepers. English lady—Very well. Mistakes will always be made. We long had a belief that you were a nation of soldiers.

One of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in New Jersey, broke out on Saturday night in Atlantic county, near Newfield, and swept over a large district during the forty-eight hours subsequent. The West Jersey railroad passes through the dense forests near Newfield, and the undergrowth was fired by a locomotive spark. The flames started opposite Newfield, and were driven by a strong wind. They swept rapidly toward Great Egg Harbor river. Barns, dwellings, and fences were burned. Nothing remained yesterday but blackened trunks of trees. The area thus desolated is about twelve miles long and four wide. The river broke the progress of the flames a few miles north of Weymouth. The loss is from $150,000 to $200,000.

☞ A member of the Legislature telegraphed home to his family to meet him at the depot with his horse, but the telegraph operator thought "hearse" would sound better, so he changed it. When the man arrived home he found a funeral procession at the depot, and his arrival alive caused great disappointment.

Another Democratic Candidate.

[George Alfred Townsend in Chicago Tribune.]

I am told on good authority that the latest Democratic movement is to make Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, a resident of the town of Bloomington, Illinois, the candidate in 1872. Justice Davis is a large, portly, decisive man, a cousin of the late Henry Winter Davis; a compact, well-organized, self-conscious man, who is worth about $3,000,000, and the tenor of whose mind is eminently conservative. He was the executor of President Lincoln, and he is identified with the United States. The question now is whether Justice Davis would not rather be the Republican candidate for the Presidency than the Democratic candidate, and should not the old Bourbon party be forestalled by the Republicans taking him up and making him our next Chief Magistrate? From what I have heard, I believe that Hendricks, Hancock, Hoffman, and all the old hacks of the Democratic party, will be slaughtered in the next convention. The two names which, above all others, appear to be prominent in the councils of both parties are the elder Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and Justice Davis, of Illinois. The true elements of our Government, of both parties, are awakening, in this curious pressure of affairs, to redeem the blunders of this administration with the success of the next.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives.' At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS CURED.

DR. BOHANNAN'S "VEGETABLE CURATIVE" permanently cures all forms of "Spermatorrhea" or "Seminal Weakness" in from two to seven weeks' time. It restores "Lost Power" and brings back the "Youthful vigor" of those who have destroyed it by sexual excesses or evil practices. This remedy has been used by Dr. Bohannan in his private practice for over thirty years, and has never failed in curing even the worst cases. Price five dollars per package. Sent to any address (free from observation). Sold only at Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN'S office, No. 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

☞ Dr. B. sends his Treatise on Special Diseases FREE to any address, which fully explains causes, symptoms, &c., of Spermatorrhea, Syphilis, etc.

ap12 w4

WATER WHEEL

POWER PLEDGED.

Equal to any Overshot, with N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE.

☞ Illustrated, Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, for 1871, sent free by N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pennsylvania. ap12 w6m

$260,000 00.

GRAND Gift Concert and Distribution for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C., and New York Foundling Hospital, New York City, to be held in Washington City, Wednesday Evening, June 7th, 1871. After the Concert the following Gifts of Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, &c., will be distributed to ticket-holders by the Commissioners: Four-story House, 66 North Calvert street, Baltimore, $28,000; 2,240 acres timber land in Washington county, Md.; 3 dwellings and steam saw mill on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and B and O. R. R., $30,000; three-story dwelling, 122 Bolton street, Baltimore, $16,500; 4 country residences near Govanstown, Baltimore county, line of Passenger Railway, 3 miles from Baltimore, $36,000; three-story house, 210 Conway street, Baltimore, $7,500; 7 vacant lots adjoining country property, $17,500; $30,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln county, Nebraska, 7 per cent. in gold, guaranteed by real estate in said county; Cash Gifts amounting to $9,000; also $4,000 U. S. Bonds, $10,000 North Carolina 6's, 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore, 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, 100 shares Northern Central Railroad, 100 shares New York and Erie. In all, 1,000 Gifts.

52,000 Tickets, $5 each, are to be sold. The drawing will take place after the Concert, and list of awards will be announced in New York and Washington papers the day following.

Commissioners—Hon. H. McCullough, Elkton, Md.; Maj. Geo. T. Castle, Baltimore.

Trustee—Hon. Jas. S. Negley, M. C., Washington.

References—Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General of Maryland, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Agent Standard Life Co., Baltimore; M. D. Savin, Supt. Agencies Asbury Life Co., New York city; Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington; First National Bank, Hagerstown; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.

Orders for Tickets will receive prompt attention. Send for Circular. P. C. DEVLIN, Agent, No. 2 Wall street, New York.

ap12 w4

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Orders from the trade respectfully solicited. All orders shall have our prompt attention.

☞ The highest market price paid in cash for Hides, Sheep-Skins, Tallow, and Leather in the rough.

ap19 w3m

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatic Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Pimples on the Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Tetter Affections, General Debility, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, &c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of GOOD Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession,

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six bottles for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla or other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5

WANTED—AGENT[illegible]

LIFE I[illegible]

Or, the M[illegible]

By J. H. BEADLE, [illegible] being an expose of [illegible] crimes, with a full [illegible] amy and the M[illegible] present time. A[illegible] dented success; one [illegible] another 71 in 1 d[illegible] NATIONAL PU[illegible] deS dim&win

$150 A MONTH [illegible]

A PREMIUM HORSE and WAGON [illegible] desire to employ [illegible] to sell the Buckeye [illegible] makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the [illegible] low-priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

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AGENTS a salary of $30 a week, or allow a large commission, to sell our new inventions. Address J. W. Frink & Co., Marshall, Mich.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and the thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

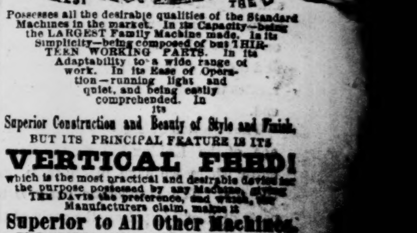
WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts per box.



Possesses all the desirable qualities of the Standard Machines in the market. In its Capacity—being the LARGEST Family Machine made. In its Simplicity—being composed of but THIRTEEN WORKING PARTS. In its Adaptability to a wide range of work. In its Ease of Operation—running light and quiet, and being easily comprehended. In its Superior Construction and Beauty of Style and Finish. BUT ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURE IS ITS

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which is the most practical and desirable device for the purpose possessed by any Machine, giving THE DAVIS the preference, and which other Manufacturers claim, makes it

Superior to All Other Machines.

THE DAVIS has been before the public [illegible] Years, and, unlike other Machines, has not been puffed into notoriety, but in a quiet way has gained a great reputation on account of its many desirable qualities.

☞ Agents are desired in every county in the United States and Canadas, not already occupied, to whom the most liberal terms known to the trade will be given by addressing the manufacturers, THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of Watertown, N. Y. Branch office 163 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

ITS EFFECT IS MIRACULOUS.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry, and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst-looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and,

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

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A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers. After one full club has been made up, additions from time to time may be made singly at the same rate.

Proceedings of lodges or meetings on the death of individuals, or pertaining to matters not of general public interest, and obituary notices must be paid for as advertisements. No attention will be paid such communications unless accompanied by the money.

The Golden Age says:

> Forty churches and school-houses belonging to the colored people of Mississippi have been burned within a few weeks, and a number of teachers have been whipped and banished from the State; which shows how badly the work of reconstruction has been done. If the national Government cannot assert its authority and protect its citizens, what is the use of having a Government? It is certainly anything but ornamental.

It seems useless to characterize such statements as they deserve. Insubstantial as we know them to be, they furnish the food on which the Republican party lives and thrives. Mr. THEODORE TILTON pretends to be a man of culture. We say nothing about his claims to being a virtuous or honest man. Taking his intelligence only as the standard, what shall we think of such a paragraph after reading the letter of Governor ALCORN published in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL?

The address of the Democratic members of Congress proves, carries out and sustains the general course marked down by the COURIER-JOURNAL immediately after the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. There is to be no fighting over of disastrous battles. The campaign for the Presidency is to be made on live issues. Without stultifying its convictions, or going back upon its declarations, the Democratic party will contend for the restoration to the people of their local self-government, and the infusion into the public service of a responsible and upright spirit. For urging this simple formula, we have been denounced frequently. We trust now that we shall hear no more of that sort of thing. It is time to close ranks and prepare for the march. The conservative forces cannot afford to wrangle in the face of the enemy, and it shall be no fault of ours if there is not perfect harmony throughout the camp.

We publish this morning a manly letter from Governor ALCORN, of Mississippi. We have had occasion before to notice the great ability, candor and courage of this really extraordinary man; and our admiration for those qualities are not at all diminished, but rather increased, by the reflection that he is a Republican. Such qualities are rare in the Republican party and admirable wherever they are found. In his present deliverance Governor ALCORN is particularly happy and strong. He makes a gallant and masterly defense of Mississippi, and of civil law as against bayonet rule, fairly spitting General AMES, his predecessor, and holding him up for the scorn of honest men of every persuasion. The letter is taken from the New York Tribune, which treated it to a series of unfair but characteristic comments. No man can read it without respect for the writer and contempt for the wretched impostor whom he exposes.

The Radical Declaration of War.

The passage of the Kuklux bill and rejection of the general amnesty bill furnish conclusive proof of the campaign policy on which the Radicals mean to rely next year. The Kuklux bill is expected to foment disturbance in the South which will supply a pretext for the refusal of amnesty; and the relations of the people of the two sections thus muddled, the bayonet election law may be brought to bear upon the ballot-box with a show of necessity if not of justice. This is the warlike strategy to which we have so often referred. It is a scheme made up partly of the spirit of eternal hate and partly of the lust of eternal rapine, a hideous revolutionary scheme, the more hideous because it is brutal, the more cruel because it is deliberate, appealing to the wicked passions of the Northern people and the venal desires of the Radical politicians.

The New York Times complains of the "vehemence" with which we described the Kuklux bill when the announcement of its adoption by the Senate came to us over the wires. Reflection, however, suggests no modification of our remarks made on that occasion. It is impossible to regard the measures with any other sentiments than those of horror, amazement and disgust—horror at its belligerent features, amazement at such an imposition on the credulity and patience of the people, and disgust at the corruption which permeates the whole thing from beginning to end.

The rejection of amnesty and the passage of the Kuklux bill fix the lines of battle where we have placed them from the first. The Democratic party is the party of liberal impulses; the party of tolerance, nationality and peace; the party of union and order through local self-government; the party of progress in constitutional freedom and law; the party of honesty, humanity and generous ideas in political and civil economy. The Radical party is the party of eternal hatred, disunion and strife; the party of public pillage and private wrong; the party of vengeance, rapacity and double-dealing; the party with a wooden head and an iron heart; the party whose morality is represented by BEN BUTLER and whose intelligence is represented by ULYSSES S. GRANT, and whose entire fabric embraces an organized plot against the liberties and property of the people. Proscription is the first step in the forward movement of the politicians against free thought and free speech. The Kuklux bill is confiscation in embryo. The Radical leaders have named GRANT dictator. They have set up a machine for suppressing all the forms of republicanism as soon as it becomes necessary to carry out their design. They refuse to give up power without a fight, and they propose to terrify the country by the bloody spectacle of civil war.

The people of the North may choose between the promise of peace offered by a change of rulers and the certainty of blood shed and the overthrow of our government as matters are going. The South is powerless. The free States must fight it out. The Kuklux bill is a declaration of war on the South; it makes the Southern States slave States once more; the bayonet election law is a proclamation of the vassalage of all the people to the Radical leaders. A peaceful outpouring of citizens at the ballot-box may stay the course of the violent revolution which Congress is precipitating on the country. Nothing else can. The Radicals mean office or blood, and are recklessly heedless of consequences; and the issue of free government, thus made up, must go to the people for final arbitrament.

The war for the Union was not a war for the preservation of the government, but a war for a chance to test the quality of free government upon the field of revolution now presented to the people.

A Hopeless Enterprise.

The New York World is going over the ground which we plowed last summer. It will find the soil marvelously sterile. There is neither fruit nor flower to be got out of the clods it is turning up, and, before it is done with them, it will find its efforts to harrow them into a show of regularity will not be worth its care and toil.

Nothing can be plainer than the interest of the Democratic party with respect to the question of negro suffrage, which is unfortunately discussed just enough to furnish the Republicans a convenient scarecrow, but not enough to amount to anything strong and real. In the North public sentiment is all one way; and in the South, except among a handful of local politicians who are not considering the matter in its national bearing, there is as little diversity of sentiment. The intelligence of the country is able to hit upon no practicable scheme for getting rid of the organic part of the measure which has been put upon us, and therefore, without conceding its justice or wisdom, a sound public policy pronounces in favor of at least a fair test. Even Gen. BLAIR, the most intrepid of the Democratic leaders, takes this view of it, whilst all the Democratic newspapers of influence and all the Democratic politicians of character in the Northern States, where the Presidential battle is to be fought, are committed to it.

We can not undo these things. If we could find a plain and safe road through them or around them, we might take it. But, in the absence of any such outlet, we have to determine whether we shall display the childish folly of seeming to hide our real purposes when the whole world sees them, or whether, with an utter disregard of consequences, we boldly avow them, or whether, doing the best we can, we abandon our wishes for our interests and march up to the issue and meet it with that resolute and sober though regretful common sense which tells us it is all that we can do if we would save the remains of our political fortunes from absolute ruin.

Very few intelligent persons in the South have any faith in universal suffrage. As applied by martial law to districts packed with ignorance and passion, it has thus far worked deplorable results. The slave was not fit for citizenship, and the citizen thus suddenly created was not fit for suffrage. There should have been a probationary term and suffrage should have come, if at all, by a domestic and natural, not a vindictive, coercive, federal process. But, in spite of the argument against it, the work of enfranchisement was accomplished; fair or foul, it was introduced into the national Constitution; fair or foul it has been taken into most of the State constitutions. How shall we get rid of it short of revolution? Are we prepared for that revolution, and, even though we should be, is it certain that we should gain more than we might lose by it?

These are questions to be considered by the Democracy of the South as they have already been decided by the Democracy of the North, and to be determined, with all the light of experience, of passing events and of future contingencies.

It would be easy for us to make a little capital by affecting to blind the eyes of our people to the true state of affairs. Bravado is always pleasing and in this case would be exceeding cheap. The glitter of defiance, the glow of indignant virtue, the earnestness and force of violent feeling, when adroitly handled, may be made effective in pushing the ambition of a politician and increasing the popularity of a newspaper. If such appliances only wore as well as they look they would be sufficient to equip a powerful engine in public affairs, and even as it is they have their disciples and their uses. But they are thoroughly ephemeral and illusory and in the long run generally come to grief of some sort. That which lasts is that which is less dazzling but more solid; not the eloquent declamation of the rhetoricians which tickles the ear of the multitude for a moment, but the quiet statement of facts and truths which so often spoils our finest touches of sentiment and our noblest outgivings of poetic and patriotic fire. We cannot employ either a thrifty falsehood or display a mock ardor as a matter of newspaper enterprise. We know the impressive nature of our people—their high-strung nerves and impulsive temperament and gallant spirit—well enough to be sure that, by working upon it and cajoling it, we might seem to be a very apostle of faithfulness and pluck. Nay, we know the sorrows and afflictions of the South well enough to see how easy it would be to lash the popular heart into a frenzy of mutiny and rage, and all to our profit and the public loss. GOD knows the South has been more sinned against than sinning. But, whilst keeping this in mind,—whilst sharing the distress and sympathizing with the griefs of the South,—we have also to note the course of those current events which bear upon our practical concerns. The watcher in the light-house, that rises up out of a fiery flood of dangerous billows, must fix his lamp so as to pour a steady glare upon the darkness, not seek to rival the howling of the winds and waves with a puling boatman's horn or penny-trumpet, and in like manner the watcher in the press, with the roar of passion and the play of interests moving round about him, should strive to keep his temper and his reckoning, shedding all the time light, not darkness, on the scene.

This we have striven to do. Long ago we saw, or thought we saw, the futility of a crusade against negro suffrage. We took all the risks of making our opinions known; and now, on the threshold of the great national conflict for which the politicians have been training so long, we ask them were we right or wrong, and is the issue to be made squarely against negro suffrage or in favor of a fair trial of the experiment? We cannot hope to escape the question. The Republicans hold the edge on us by reason of their power to force reconstruction once more upon the country, and we must decide whether we will call or take the chances of raising and going several hundred better. We are for seeing negro suffrage; for seeing what it is worth; for making it show its hand; for giving it time for a full test under the civil law, and we are for this because we have no means of raising and going better, the Republicans outholding and outbidding us every time we try the game of bluff. In other words, we are not prepared for a revolution; and there is no saying that it would secure us what we want. Our greatest need is the restoration of our domestic freedom. Our sorest trouble is not the negro but the Federal Government. If we are left alone to set our house in order we shall find little difficulty in dealing, in a local way, with questions which, as treated in a hostile spirit by a remote and ill-advised Congress, seem to contain the essence of all evil.

But it is useless for the World to try to impress these truths on the class of people it has undertaken to instruct. They do not want to be instructed. They find that the display of superior fidelity and virtue is profitable in a small way, and, being pretty much threadbare in other respects, they prefer to stick to the heroic. Presently, when they have been denuded of their specious, verbose finery, they will turn to billingsgate, and then the World will catch it as we did last year, getting itself covered all over with "negro fly sirup" and "black-and-tan veneering," diversified by such pleasant ornaments as "mongrel" and "craven," and this from political critics whose assumption of political wisdom and morality is not much better, though certainly it can be not any worse, than their assumption of chivalry and breeding,

> "Wherein, like harlots, they do perk themselves
> In raiment splendid, varied and unclean."

Kentucky and the Country.

Presently a Democratic State Convention will assemble at Frankfort. We do not apprehend that it will do anything unwise or even heedless. In spite of all that is said to the contrary, it is a significant fact that the intelligence of a political organization rules it. The convention will adopt either the Congressional address, or something like it, as the basis of its action. It will perpetrate no obsolete follies nor indulge in any cheap explosive bombast. Business is business, and the work which lies before us calls for the method of prudence as well as the inspiration of faith.

Hitherto we have not thought that harmony has been most needed here in Kentucky. Too often is it that harmony means stagnation, and stagnation generally implies the slow and unseen but sure process of corruption going on somewhere. We have had two or three questions that demanded agitation. That agitation risked nothing with a majority of fifty or sixty thousand on our side and was better done at home where we were untangled by any outside interests than deferred to a period when it might compromise others and cause either a break or an awkward job of patch-work done hastily in presence of the enemy. The local discussions of the last two years have done us good, not harm. They have educated public opinion to a point of national fellowship which it lacked two years ago. They have shown us where we stand. They have made us acquainted with ourselves and with each other. They have disposed of some questions and composed some differences. We find ourselves to-day, by a process of rugged but reciprocal instruction, in accord with the Democratic press of the whole State on all of the great issues of the day. We are genuinely rejoiced at this. It gives us undisguised pleasure, for no one has regretted the asperities of the controversies we have had more than ourselves, and, as blows have been given as well as received, and as we have at no time furnished the public reason to believe that we would shirk a contest where a contest seemed to us essential to the ends of justice and truth, we shall not be misunderstood, we feel assured, when we say that we are at this moment animated by nothing but sentiments of kindness and respect for all our Kentucky colleagues, and when we entreat them to join with us heartily in the preparations which are going forward for the great national struggle of the coming year.

Our hope is, as our hope has been, that Kentucky will play something more than the part of a magazine of electioneering capital for the Radicals. No constant reader of ours can doubt that, whatever of error has entered into our counsel, that counsel has been guided from the first by this primal consideration. We leave the same candid and informed observance to decide whether we have been wise or otherwise in our view of the course and tendency of current events. On that point we are not at all sensitive, for we have had no pride of opinion to gratify and no special scheme to work out. What we have sought has been the nationality of Kentucky. What we desire is to see the State take her stand in the national Democratic convention as a fore-figure, not a dead weight to be carried with excuses. We want to have Kentucky at the entrance of the grand pavilion, not off to itself, a little side-show with a dark lantern, having a hand-organ out of accord with the music of the orchestra. In a word, we do not wish to behold in Kentucky a sort of modern edition, in the Union of to-day, of what South Carolina was to the old Union, isolated and full of cranks and isms, always at war with the Democratic party and a constant load in our national campaigns.

The Democracy of Kentucky can afford to be wise and liberal, because they are strong. If we are wise and liberal our position and strength will give us immense prestige before the country. *That* all of us should strive for. We must bring out our most representative men. We must curb the restless, the indiscreet and the demagogic. We can't afford any foolishness now. What we have done these last two years has been our own affair, a household matter with which no one has had anything to do but ourselves. What we do henceforward will involve our friends all over the country. So we must keep wide awake and duly sober. The beard is bound to come if the handle doesn't break, and we will have to look sharply to the handle.

The May convention will come fresh from the people. It will be a most conscientious, respectable and conservative body of citizens. Out of it the State forces will take their start for the new campaign, marching forward with the National column which will move only to the music of peace and freedom, embracing every State of the Union and every man who is able to call himself an American citizen.

The Cause of the Insurrection.

Late French papers and correspondence explain in some measure the strange fact why the inhabitants of Paris suffer the insurgents to have their own way in that city, although the Communists, as has been shown in the last elections, in which not one-tenth of the ordinary voting population participated, are but a comparatively insignificant minority. It seems that even the more orderly classes of the Parisians were extremely dissatisfied with the National Assembly from various reasons and were not disinclined to look with favorable eyes upon everything that might injure or destroy it.

One of the most numerous and influential classes of the *citoyens* of Paris are the smaller shop-keepers and retail dealers. Their number in that city is unusually great, as they depend not so much on the native retail trade, as upon the custom of the countless strangers that continually flocked to the gay metropolis on the Seine, in the days of her splendor. The long siege and the interruption of travel have of course played havoc with their affairs, and brought them to the verge of ruin. During the siege, however, the prolongation of their debts and the order preventing the collection of rents afforded them some relief, and, after the siege was raised, they asked for another term of grace. This was not granted to them by the National Assembly, and hence their hatred. Besides, the Parisians were indignant at the distrust of the Assembly, which later events have fully justified, and which prevented the removal of the seat of the Assembly to Paris. Although the efforts of M. THIERS had, to a certain degree, lessened this bitterness toward him, his colleagues, JULES FAVRE, SIMON and PICARD, the former members of the Government of National Defense, were more than unpopular. The Parisians accuse them of having deceived the country in regard to the true state of things in the capital, and of having neglected to take advantage of the immense resources which were offered them by the good will of the population. That all the sufferings they have endured were in vain; that the capitulation was signed in spite of the many hecatombs that fell around Paris, and in spite of the rats and the horrible black bread the Parisians subsisted on, is a thorn in the flesh of every Parisian. The hatred borne their old chiefs is said to be so violent that there is scarcely a Parisian who would not have cheered to see Generals TROCHU and DUCROT suffer the fate of LECOMTE and CLEMENT THOMAS who, were by no means so unpopular.

The National Guards of Paris, besides these reasons, still had another grievance against the Government of Versailles. They were not allowed to choose their own officers, and in consequence they were favorable to a party that promised them the fulfillment of their desires. As to the regulars, they were less disciplined than the National Guards. For the most part new levies, they did not possess that *esprit de corps* of old regiments, particularly as the defeats they have suffered do not cement that union among soldiers which is always the consequence of victories. The frequent changes of commanders made by GAMBETTA had kept them still more asunder, and made their officers strangers to them, so that they fell a willing prey to the demagogues that incited them to disobedience. Hence their disaffection, which insured the temporary success of the insurgents.

The above facts serve to give us a closer insight into the Parisian insurrection, which, at a first glance, would appear utterly inexplicable.

Out in the Cold.

We called attention to the fact, a day or two ago, that the three Kentuckians most distinguished in the annals of their country are not at this time known even to the affairs of their State. All three happen to be Democrats; and we may add, for this is a circumstance which bears directly on what we are going to say, that each followed the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy. We refer, of course, to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, WILLIAM PRESTON and HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

How far they themselves may be responsible for their absence from the front, and how far that absence may result from indifference on their part, or be the natural and inevitable consequence of the Federal ban under which they rest, we can not say. Perhaps they are moved more or less by considerations of personal convenience, joined to a sense of proscription, which keep them aloof from active political concerns and deaden their sympathies with current partisan transaction. To be thoroughly efficient and useful every man needs to have at least the liberty enjoyed by his fellow-men to reap the fruit of his efforts. Abstract patriotism is a good moral prompter but not a very energetic agent in the work of government. A curious part of measures of attainder is that they do not serve their professed object and exclude the vicious and the dangerous. These are generally crafty enough and thrifty enough to make their peace with the pardoning power and evade the terms of the disabling act, which reaches only those whose obstinate integrity of opinion or elevated pride of character, or sensitive modesty of nature, forbids them to lie and fawn, or brow-beat and bully their way into the graces of the strong and the favor of the great.

This is the trouble with the Fourteenth amendment; and as amnesty is to enter largely into the next Presidential struggle, we may as well begin to discuss it in its personal application. In this spirit, and for this purpose, we have not to go far from home to find the three striking illustrations we have named; three famous public men; all Democrats; all Confederates; each an attractive speaker; and no one of them so much as a delegate in the coming State convention.

This is an anomaly that bodes no good. It is of ill omen. It is, in a certain sort, a blot on Kentucky and a misfortune to the cause of freedom which is to be fought for by the forces of local self-government against the forces of centralizing despotism, and needs to be strengthened by its best representatives and enlightened by its broadest and most palpable examples. The three men are very liberal as well as very conspicuous. They are not really obscured. But just enough is seen of them to furnish the Radical theologians with texts whereon to preach sermons of eternal hate. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON and MARSHALL, as speechless obelisks, are good aggravators. In their own persons they would be admirable missionaries. The mistake we made in 1868 was in keeping such men at home. We must not make that mistake next year. They should be sent into the North, that the people may see them and hear them, that they may themselves answer the calumnies by which they are used to ferment the popular passion. There is no one of them but would make Democratic voters in New England. Shut out from the North, however, they are likely to be not only misreported and misunderstood when speaking in the South, but to be affected by the depressing and morbid influences which belong to a state of abridged personal freedom.

But meanwhile we must get them in motion. At this moment they are like three bumps on a log, very conspicuous, but of no use to anybody but themselves and their immediate surroundings. If they won't come out they ought to be prized out with the entering wedge of public opinion, and behind them are a number of equally good though less conspicuous illustrations of the unwisdom of the Fourteenth amendment, such men as DUKE and GRIGSBY and MACHEN and KOFFER and CHENOWETH and the younger BRECKINRIDGES and a dozen more, all of whom are notable for their liberality, and each of whom would make capital for us if turned loose in a canvass to go at will from place to place.

It is for free government, whose desecration is done in the persons of these men, that the fight is to be made. Therefore we must have them on the stump to be seen and heard, not as noisy ranters who are merely making a pretense, but as earnest pleaders, who feel what they say because they are the actual victims of oppression, who alone represent the true position of the Southern people.

The Kuklux Atrocity.

The most atrocious piece of legislation which has blackened the annals of the Congress of the United States has just passed into a law of the land. The Kuklux bill, which strikes down States and citizens alike, carries us back into the middle ages. It is an act of war. By it, all that freedom dreads is possible. Under it, every outrage upon civil and personal liberty may be easily and safely accomplished.

And yet, in spite of all this, it creates not half so much ado as the appointment of a negro mail agent on the line of communication between Louisville and the capital of Kentucky.

Why will our people delude themselves with the negro question, which is beyond their control, whilst their liberties are being weighed in the balance and parceled out among a predatory horde of political plunderers?

A people who are proscribed can not afford either to be proscriptive or to tolerate proscription. Every act of intolerance on our part tends to rivet the chains that already bind us and to forge new manacles for our hands. Our mission is, if we may be allowed to quote the eloquent words of the Democratic address, "to revive in all hearts the feeling of friendship, affection and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the safeguards of that personal liberty which is the fundamental law of the land."

The negro question will settle itself. Meanwhile, if we expect it to be settled in a way that will benefit us, we must treat it in a spirit of liberality and kindness. A greater question lies before us. The freedom and enfranchisement of the blacks are beyond our reach. It is the liberty of the whites that is now at stake; and everything must be ignored for the sake of uniting all the conservatism of the country against its united radicalism.

☞ There is more profanity in Congress just now than at any former period in the history of that body. Senator DAVIS says Representative BUTLER is "a d——d scoundrel." Senator CHANDLER says Senator SCHURZ is "a d——d Dutchman;" a New England Senator says President GRANT is "a d——d fool;" and thus they go on constantly. It is no wonder that even Parson BROWNLOW pronounces some of his contemporaries "a h—l of a set of blackguards."

☞ The Golden Age says "no man in the Government is permitted to outshine the President." Very true, but it is with the utmost difficulty that the very dullest of them can help it.

Interior Enterprise.

The initiative toward the construction of this important line of railroad has been taken by the citizens of Paris. At the last meeting of their City Council, at the request of the commissioners appointed under the act incorporating the company, an ordinance was adopted commanding an election in that city on 13th May next on the proposition of subscribing $50,000 to the capital stock of the company. This amount of *bona fide* subscription is required to effect an organization. No doubt individual subscriptions will be obtained also, and the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad will be completely organized and steps immediately taken to secure subscriptions from Bourbon, Montgomery, Nicholas, Scott and Franklin counties, and from the city of Louisville.

It is unquestionably the interest of Louisville to have connection with the Ohio and Chesapeake Railroad, and we believe our people desire to see such connection so greatly that they will lend individual aid to accomplish it. Whether the Frankfort, Paris, and Big Sandy Railroad, or the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, offers the better connection for Louisville and the more speedy and certain, is yet to be seen. Louisville will no doubt make the wisest choice between them, or may contribute to both. It is a question only to be determined by our people themselves.

The citizens of Louisville will be glad to learn that the initial step has been taken in the F., P. and Big Sandy railroad, and that the friends of the Lexington and Big Sandy, and the Covington, Maysville and Big Sandy railroad, are urging the claims of their respective lines. Paris and Bourbon county seem to be more wide awake than other points and sections interested. It is matter of some wonderment that the great and rich county of Scott, nearly able to build the road herself, and the county of Franklin, the site of the State capital, have manifested so little interest on the subject. Now is the chance for Frankfort and Franklin county to secure another line of railroad and prevent her being cut off by running a line from Shelbyville or Taylorsville direct to Lexington. She has a chance now of placing herself forever on a straight and unchangeable line of a great natural route from the Mississippi to the seaboard. Scott county is off of all lines, and now has the opportunity to seize the advantage, and connect herself with the commercial capital of the State, with whose people she has interest, feelings and sympathies in common, and at the same time secure the shortest and most direct connection with the East. These same views are applicable to the counties of Bourbon, Nicholas, Montgomery, Bath and Carter. The completion of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad will not only give the counties through which it will pass direct connection with the commercial capital of their own State, but will supply connections North and South and East and West far preferable to any Cincinnati Southern railroad.

The Paris Citizen, of the 18th inst., has quite an elaborate article on this subject, in which it presents a table of distances by the different routes from Louisville to Grayson, this latter being the point to which the road is now built from the mouth of the Big Sandy, and a common point to all the lines. We present this table to our readers:

ROUTE VIA SHORT LINE TO COVINGTON AND THENCE TO GRAYSON:	Miles.
Louisville to Covington	109
Covington to Maysville (air line)	55
Maysville to Grayson, about	50
Total distance	214
ROUTE VIA CITY OF LEXINGTON, AND THENCE TO GRAYSON:	
Louisville to Lexington (air line)	80
Lexington to Grayson, about	100
Total distance	180
ROUTE VIA PARIS AND MAYSVILLE RAILROAD:	
Louisville to Paris (air line)	86
Paris to Maysville	50
Maysville to Grayson, about	50
Total distance	186
ROUTE VIA PARIS TO MOUTH OF BIG SANDY:	
Louisville to Paris (air line)	86
Paris to Grayson	78
Total distance	164

This table, which we believe to be nearly accurate, shows that the route through Paris direct to Grayson is about fifty miles shorter than the route via Covington, sixteen miles shorter than the route via Lexington, and twenty-two miles shorter than the route via Maysville.

We are known to be favorable to all wisely-devised schemes of public improvement, and we shall rejoice to see any or all of these proposed roads built. They will contribute immensely to the comfort, convenience and wealth of the people and of the State.

A year ago the Memphis Appeal declared that the extermination of the Fifteenth amendment was to be the perpetual test of Democratic fellowship, and the Mobile Register said that if it was not, it would not give a pipeful of Kentucky tobacco for the Democratic party. We remonstrated mildly. We suggested that such sweeping generalities are always dangerous, and urged that in this matter they were at least premature. We tried to reason the point, and, with much ill-temper and copious freedom of harsh language, the two papers read us out of the Democratic party. But then, as now, we and not they stood upon the platform of the party and in line with the march of events. In view of the development of these in the just-issued Democratic address, what do the Appeal and the Register propose to do? Are they going to remain with us or will they start a new party? What they do is not of much account. But, for curiosity, we should just like to know.

☞ GRANT makes a much better trade for himself than he does for the Government. The house in Washington which the New York politicians bought for him at a cost of but $30,000, he afterwards sold to the friends of Gen. SHERMAN for $65,000. He agreed to pay BAEZ $3,000,000 for a twenty years' lease of the Bay of Samana, when he could have leased it for twenty thousand years for one-third of the money. The first trade was for himself; the last was for the Government.

☞ The Chicago Tribune thinks that the Legislature had better meet in that city until the new State House is completed, and tells the legislators that they will find there an abundance of everything, including "pure air and pure water." We were not aware that Chicago prided herself particularly upon her pure air and pure water. We were under the impression that her proudest boast was her pure morals.

☞ In a recent lecture in Philadelphia the Hon. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON said of Gen. GRANT: "On the 4th of March, 1873, he will retire from the White House rich and infamous." This tremendous old girl may preach free-loveism and swear like a trooper, and do other disreputable things, but she is not wholly incapable of telling the truth, it would seem.

☞ In England Miss BUTCHER, aged 27, has sued A. WRIGHT, aged 73, for breach of promise of marriage and obtained damages to the amount of one farthing. Miss BUTCHER sued for damages, it would seem, not because she hoped to make money thereby, but merely because she had A. WRIGHT to sue.

☞ "Why," asks an exchange, "does Mrs. WOODHULL wish to become President of the United States?" We cannot tell, unless it is because she desires to wear General GRANT's breaches of the Constitution.

☞ Forty-one members of the South Carolina Legislature cannot write even their own names. But they won't take a dollar less for their votes on that account.

☞ POOL, the Senator from North Carolina, is said to be an exceedingly dirty puddle.

The English Begin to See It.

For some years past a small class of exceptionally observant and thoughtful Englishmen have betrayed signs of deep secret solicitude in regard to the condition and prospects of their country. At first this uneasiness was not openly confessed; but the critical and dispassionate eyes of foreigners had no difficulty in perceiving that its poison and horror were creeping through the best and wisest thought of England. The opening scenes of the Crimean war marked a new point of departure in the fortunes of the decaying Mistress of the Seas—almost of the world. The blundering incompetency and helplessness then displayed actually stunned for a time the public mind of England. British troops still fought with the same steady valor that had prevailed from Assaye to the Heights of Abraham; but it was only in the animal qualities of courage and endurance that the England of old survived. After the first shock and numbness of the surprise had been passed, the nation roused itself, and, with its half dozen allies achieved, by great effort, a partial success against a single power. The common mind was satisfied with the result. The London Times, after having thundered through its columns day after day, and week after week, the question, "Shall England cease to be a great military power?" subsided into a calm confidence that the interrogatory had been triumphantly answered in the negative. From the signing of the treaty of Paris in 1856 until just now, nothing decisive has occurred to mar the serenity of the average Englishman. With acute and restless intellects the case has been widely different. On every page of England's later history they have read the same prediction and warning. The bullying expedition into Abyssinia did not impose on men like FROUDE and SALISBURY. The trial of the Franco-Prussian war came, and it was found that England had not entirely, as was apprehended in the Crimean war, dropped off temporarily from her ancient place and anchorage, but that she had drifted quite away into inert and tideless seas from which no political sail ever returns. We reprinted the other day a speech by the noble lord last named above, in which he declared that England was effaced from the map of Europe. Thus we have in the House of Lords itself a candid and serious declaration of the conviction to which we have already on several occasions alluded as slowly ripening through the toughness and pride of the British heart.

The declaration of the noble lord was not a mere figure of speech. It was but an official recognition of the most important truth connected with the international politics of our generation. We may expect, of course, that slow and stubborn minds will refuse to see the startling and decisive change which is taking place in the condition of England. The fact of her decrepitude will be denied and laboriously disproved, and we shall be told with an injured air that we are slandering the venerable mother of modern freedom; but she will none the less surely go on sinking into imbecility and practical nonentity, until she reaches—what? It is impossible to answer with precision; but we have Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey—in a word, all of Southern and Western Europe—to look at as we slowly turn that question over in our minds. It is wonderful to note just this, that, whereas civilization came by slow and gradual progresses from Asia into Europe along the Mediterranean sea and the shores of Southern Europe, she rounded the Spanish peninsula some centuries ago, and then swept with rapid step along the island-dotted coast of the Atlantic; but we fear that the rear of her glittering train has now passed the Rhine, and that she will return to her ancient seats in the Orient exclusively by the northern route. We do not say that this is a fact which is to be regarded with complacency. On the contrary, we believe it to be fraught with great and lasting evils to mankind. Nevertheless, it *is* a fact, and one for which, under existing circumstances, and in the present condition of Western Europe, there is absolutely no remedy.

The day of small things in modern society and politics is past. We have everywhere prodigious masses and forces which no man can gauge or estimate; in every sphere of human thought and action we now verge upon the infinite. No nation can now make war with less than a trifle of a million of men, armed with all the vast physical energies and appliances of our times, while moral forces equally immense urge them in a few weeks through the achievements of years. The first NAPOLEON, almost miraculous in faculty and deed, was the first military fruit of this great development or unfolding of the energies of our modern civilization; but the probabilities are that its later results will be far more marvelous than its first.

With the very first draft made on her by this new movement in human affairs, England was exhausted. She played the giant against the great NAPOLEON, but she has played the valetudinarian and the dotard since. In this day, when nothing can be accomplished by either individuals or nations without a union of large moral and material strength, what has she of either? If she would be respected in peace, she must be terrible in war; and to be terrible in war she must keep up a standing army of a million of trained and experienced soldiers. She could not maintain such a military establishment for a single year. Her debt, her paupers, her growing love of money and trade, in a word, her social and moral valetudinarianism, would not allow her to do so, even if we leave the stubborn British prejudice in favor of freedom quite out of sight. We have noticed that some English speakers and writers, in expatiating on England's ability for self-defense, lay great stress on the fact that in America, during our late unpleasantness, volunteers were found to be as efficient as regulars. But they are comforting themselves with a false analogy. Had the Federal Government been opposed at the beginning by even a small army of thoroughly trained and organized soldiers, it would have been destroyed in three weeks. It was saved only by the fact that its antagonists were worse off than itself. Who does not remember what miserable work there was of it before the volunteers became seasoned and instructed—that is, before they became, in all essential qualties a regular army? England, however, when she goes to war, if she ever does so again, will not have militia to fight. She will be opposed by the trained veterans of Europe, and she is as certain to be crushed and ruined as the world shall stand. No time will be allowed her to repair blunders and acquire experience. If the first passage at arms is disastrous to her, she need expect no breathing time, no room for drafting, drilling, and equipping. One mob of raw levies after another will go to pieces before the practiced skill and murderous steel of her enemy, and she will be at his mercy. Had war been what it once was, France would have rallied and beaten Prussia; but she was overwhelmed before she had time to do so. Let England lay the lesson well to heart; her turn is coming next. She stood by and saw France drain the bitter cup; but the same is mixed for her, and unless there shall be a total, unexpected, and fairly miraculous change in the drift of human affairs, she will have to drink its very lees.

☞ The New York Standard, speaking of GRANT, says: "No language has been found sufficiently bitter in which to enumerate the catalogue of guilt with which he was charged." Very true; but it was the fault, not of the language, but of the catalogue of his guilt.

☞ A Kansas paper asks: "What has become of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY?" We can't imagine, for our part, what has become of her, unless she has had herself freshly enameled and has gone back to school.

☞ The Lakeside Monthly, of Chicago, is dead. It died broken Bret-Harted.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812, in Paris, has been postponed from June 18th until the following Wednesday, June 21st.

Rev. Mr. Coons, pastor of the Presbyterian church (Northern General Assembly) in Paris, has resigned his charge on account of ill health.

At a meeting of the Shelbyville bar to take action on the recent death of Col. J. M. Bullock, resolutions of regret and respect for his memory were adopted.

The Republicans of Marion county will meet in Lebanon on the 1st day of May, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Prof. Lucien B. Hall, of Maysville, has received and accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies of Georgetown College on the 30th of May next.

Gov. Leslie offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Fayette county of Elijah Halsey and Alexander Luttrell, charged with the murder of Ben A. Muir, on the 18th of February, 1863.

The Logan County Spring Horse Show will be held at the Fair Grounds near Russellville on Monday, April 24, being County Court day—commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Every owner of a stallion in the county is requested to have him at the fair grounds on that day.

In Garrard county the value of hogs paid for through the National Bank last year was $250,000. This does not include various lots that were driven off or not paid for through the bank. The cattle raised in Garrard last year are estimated at $250,000.

Another large and handsome building has just been completed at Grayson Springs, which will now accommodate 250 more persons the coming season than last year. Already a number of rooms have been engaged by parties from the South. The E. & P. R. R. has been completed far beyond the Springs, which enables persons to go within one and a half miles of the Springs by rail.

The shippers and drovers of Lincoln and Garrard counties have each respectively held meetings similar to the one held in Boyle county some weeks ago, appointing Mr. Geo. W. Alford, of Lincoln, their agent to visit the railroad companies engaged in shipping stock to the Eastern markets to see what route will offer the most favorable terms. Mr. Alford will leave on his mission about the 1st of May.

57,881 gallons of whisky were produced in Daviess county during the month of March, on which was paid as tax $28,940 54; the average per diem amounting to $7,570 23, this being exclusive of guagers' and storekeepers' fees. The Owensboro Monitor estimates the annual production of the county, the distilleries running six months of the year, at 345,286 gallons, on which a tax of $219,064 62 would be paid.

C. M. Clay, Jr., of Bourbon, in answer to a call to become a candidate for the Legislature, says: "That, if the Democratic party, without solicitation on my part, nominate me for the position, I will feel complimented beyond my just deserts; but if an acceptance of this call means an active canvassing of the party against other Democratic aspirants for the nomination, I most respectfully decline to be such a candidate."

The boarders and transient customers of the Carson House, at Nicholasville, Ky., some thirty in number, were all poisoned a few days since. Some of the boarders were in a critical condition, but are now somewhat relieved and out of danger. Among the sufferers was the cook of the hotel, whose case was pronounced by the physicians attending as the most severe. It is supposed that the poisoning originated from using a corroded copper boiler, which had not been cleaned for some time.

On the arrival of the remains of the late Hon. Thomas A. Marshall at Lexington, last Wednesday, the cortege was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens and the following gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers upon the part of the friends of the deceased: H. T. Duncan, Sr., Gen. Leslie Combs, Benj. Gratz, F. K. Hunt, Judge Kinkead, M. C. Johnson, Hon. G. B. Kinkead and Dr. Peter. The Agricultural College cadets accompanied the remains to the Episcopal Church, where the beautiful ceremony for the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Shipman. The cortege then moved to the cemetery accompanied by the relations and friends of the deceased.

There is an old man in the village of Butler, who earns a livelihood by doing "chores" for the citizens of that burgh. He claims to be a lineal descendent of Patrick Henry, his mother, he says, having been the daughter of the great patriot. His name is Bradly, and he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and consequently entitled to a pension, but, through some informality, or the absence of proper documents, he loses his claim on "the best Government in the world." Moreover, he is a Democrat, which does not materially strengthen his claim. Notwithstanding that he lives miserably, he will not entertain the idea of the poor-house.

Pat Burns, one of the Federal soldiers stationed at Paducah, got drunk the other day, and entering the Catholic church in that place threatened the life of the priest. He was arrested, tried by court martial, Major Rziha presiding, and the following sentence was inflicted on him, to be continued for thirty days, viz: To walk around the camp two hundred times every twenty-four hours, making a distance of about forty miles, with his legs chained together by a chain one foot in length, giving him a step of about six inches. His head was shaved perfectly bald, and he has to carry a common flour barrel over his shoulders, with his head projecting through the bottom and arms through small holes at each side. When tired, he is permitted the privilege of lying down on a slat-bed, slats three-fourths inches wide, turned on edge, without mattress, blanket or pillow, in the commodious quarters of the guard-house.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

St. Louis and Cincinnati are making a big fight to get the Red river trade away from New Orleans.

Georgia is to erect a monument to the Confederate dead at a cost of $50,000. The corner-stone is to be laid on the Fourth of July.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail advocates a dog tax in that city of fifty cents a head. It estimates an annual revenue of $99,000 from that source.

The rates on cotton were advanced in Memphis on Monday as follows: All rail to New York, 86c; Boston, 96c; river and rail 6 cents less.

It is said that there is only one church-bell in Charleston, South Carolina, all the others having been melted for cannon during the war.

Mobile is becoming an important market for importations from the West Indies. Of coffee alone, the imports this year will probably reach some 70,000 bags.

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf calls for a portrait of Killebrew, agricultural editor of the Nashville Union and American, to be taken in a high-crowned hat.

Cotton receipts at Memphis, Tennessee, are decreasing steadily. The receipts on Monday were only 998 bales, while the shipments were 2,485. At that rate, the stock on hand, 20,000 bales, will soon run very low.

The Atlanta Constitution reminds the public of the fact that the Supreme Court, about two weeks ago decided that the discharge of a bankrupt does not relieve his securities from liability on his paper; that the discharge kills the debts as to him, but not as to his securities.

The tobacco-fly is said to be so numerous this year in Franklin and Bedford counties, Virginia, that planters have almost abandoned the hope of raising a crop this year. It is feared the tobacco raised will be of very inferior quality in consequence of its being necessarily planted late in the season.

Eight felons, all negroes, succeeded in breaking out of the jail of Montgomery county, Alabama, last Thursday. They effected their escape by boring through a plastered hole, bored several years before, but which had been so completely covered and white-washed, that the new jailer and the grand jurors had failed to discover it.

The Kansas City News says: "A man and little girl, the latter not more than ten or eleven years old, recently registered at the Gillis House as man and wife. The man's age was about thirty-five. The baby wife imitated the airs of a matron, and bore with easy grace the stares of the guests, who soon learned of her relation to the gentleman accompanying her."

The Lynchburg Republican says that Senator John F. Lewis, of Virginia, who voted for the Kuklux bill, was the first genuine Kuklux in Virginia. "Some twelve or fifteen years ago this man, at the head of a lawless and law-defying mob, hung a man whom they had conceived guilty of some offense or other, without shrift or trial, at the town of Port Republic, in the county of Rockingham. These facts are still fresh in the memories of men who knew all about the deed at the time of its commission."

On Wednesday last, says the New Era, a singular fight took place in Forsyth county, Georgia, on the Air-line Railroad. Two fine cows, one belonging to a Mr. McGinnis, the other to Mr. Rogers, got into a fight, and so desperate was the encounter that the one belonging to Mr. McGinnis was killed, and the other, after lingering two days, had to be killed. When found they were locked together; one had her horn through her opponent's neck. The other had stuck her horn under the jaw, proceeding upward to the brain. It took two men to extricate them.

The Winnsborough (South Carolina) News relates the following incident: "Several United States soldiers passed through this place Sunday, the 16th instant, under command of a sergeant, bound for Chester. Six of them took dinner at Brown's Hotel, three of whom paid for their dinner, and three refused to pay. They also cursed Mr. Brown's little son for asking them for money. These are the men who are sent among us representing the American flag; these are the men who represent the 'best Government,' etc; these are the men who are sent here to help execute the law. They disgrace (if it can be done) the uniform they wear. These scoundrels should have been taken in charge of and kept for further investigation."

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

The Caving in of the Mississippi Banks, and Why it is All on One Side.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

The caving in of all the bluffs on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, has led to curious conclusions. It is said that the motion of the earth on its axis or some result of some general law of nature must have begotten this uniform and constant abrasion of the eastern shore of the river. Fort Pillow has wholly disappeared. There is not a vestige of the earthworks erected by Gen. Pillow, and others, at Randolph. The river has cut cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abysses of the mighty deep. Now and then hillsides have disappeared in a single night, and curiously enough, this work of desolation goes on mainly upon the eastern side of the river. Here at Memphis, as at Vicksburg, Columbus, Fort Pillow and Randolph, the resistless, remorseless river, whose course none may anticipate and none can resist, pursues its appointed tasks with a force and pertinacity which has lessened property values between Wolf river and Fort Pickering many millions of dollars. Great as is the damage already done by the mighty river, the calamity begotten is steadily progressive, and none can tell when a deflection of the wilful current may relieve the anxieties of those owning property along the river shore between the navy-yard and Fort Pickering. The city once imagined that in the navy-yard it had a basis of credit to be used in the perfection of its railway system. The Little Rock road at one time was strengthened in its resources by a mortgage on the navy-yard. The mortgage subsists, but the property has been disposed of by a power against which chancery may issue its thunders in vain. Plainly enough while the river holds its present course, there is no assignable limitation to its destructiveness. It is generally conceded that the direction of the current cannot be charged or its forces restrained by any local obstructions. Several miles above the city, where the current turns westwardly, it should be directed in to its old channel within the confines of Tennessee. But who shall essay the task? No one individual property-holder, directly interested, will attempt it, and it seems impossible to effect any combination among riparian proprietors. Those interested, lazily look to the city for relief, and the city answers that there is space enough for several cities between the river and Germantown, and that it is none of the business of those unaffected by the flood to pay for or ameliorate the misfortunes of those who speculated on these very chances when they sought lots fronting on the river. If this were not true, the whole of Mississippi should be taxed to replace the losses of those whose river plantations have recently disappeared beneath the flood of the great river. Would it not be well for those slowly ruined by the abrasions of the bluff, and of the eastern shore to hold a meeting. A small sum levied on each owner of property fronting the river would probably save millions of money. The plan proposed is very simple and costs little, and consists only in diverting the current by devices long used by British engineers in India and Europe. Shall we have such a meeting? or are these sluggish people content to sit quietly by and see the last vestige of their wealth, from the navy-yard to Fort Pickering, swept into the Mexican gulf?

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*

FRANKFORT, April 17, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Kash vs. Everett, &c., Montgomery; affirmed.
Owens vs Burtley, Pike; affirmed.
Williams vs Jones and wife, Edmondson; reversed.

FRANKFORT, April 18, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gilkerson vs. Walker, Carter; affirmed.
Negley's administrator vs. Negley's executor, Henderson; affirmed.
Lyne & Co. vs. Franceway, &c., Henderson; reversed.
Bates vs. Slone, Floyd; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, April 20, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Wendt vs. Taylor & Son, Campbell; reversed.
Farmers' Bank of Ky. vs. Green's executrix, Henderson; affirmed.
Rexinger vs. Loeb & Bloom, Livingston; reversed.
Gillen vs. Johnson, No. 1, Montgomery; affirmed.
Gillen vs. Johnson, No. 2, Montgomery; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, April 21.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Miller vs. Allen, Bath; reversed.
Jones vs. Brackett, Knox; reversed.
Thompson vs. Cooper, &c., Bracken; affirmed.
Shakelford vs. Landrum, &c., McLean; affirmed.
Goode's adm'r, vs. Blackwell, Henderson; reversed.
Shackelford vs. Austin, McLean; reversed.

FRANKFORT, April 22, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Duncan, Floyd & Co. vs. Butler, &c., Jefferson; affirmed.
Fisher's adm'r vs. Hancock's adm'r, Henderson; affirmed.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Three Dyspeptics.

Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co. Nov. 2, 1869: "Three friends met one day in the latter part of last September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the 'national disease'—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz: That nothing agreed with *us*. We discussed medicines. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wondered if your Plantation Bitters would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting, I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh; each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach and a regular habit of body. The change was marvelous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you choose, and refer all skeptics for particulars to Yours truly,

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☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column should be read by all. au9 d&wly

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To Cure a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WESTON—On the 16th inst., at 8½ o'clock, by Rev. —— Powers, at St. Michael's Church, Mr. THOMAS SMITH to Mrs. MARY S. DAVIS WESTON, all of this city. No cards.

INGALLS—WEISS—April 13, 1871, by the Rev. J. S. Hays, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. S. L. INGALLS, of Jacksonport, Ark., to Miss KATE H. WEISS, of this city. No cards.

OYLER—BRIGHT—April 18, at the Chestnut-street Methodist Church, by Rev. B. M. Messick, Mr. JOHN W. OYLER and Miss MARY E. BRIGHT.

SEWELL—FOXWORTHY—April 18th, in Nelson county, Ky., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Peyton Foxworthy, by Rev. P. B. Samuels, Mr. ROBERT E. SEWELL, of Louisville, to Miss MAGGIE A. FOXWORTHY.

DUBOIS—THWAITES—On April 18th, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. B. Whitty, in this city, Mr. CHAS. DUBOIS, of Memphis, Tenn., to Miss JESSIE H. THWAITES, of Glendale.

KIDD—MADDUX—April 20th, at the Walnut-street M. E. Church, by Rev. H. C. Settle, Mr. JAMES G. KIDD to Miss JULIA A. MADDUX, both of this city.

FOREMAN—RANSDELL—At the residence of C. M. Humston, April 19, by Rev. J. O. Anderson, Dr. J. FOREMAN, formerly of Spencer county, to Miss ROXIE RANSDELL, of Henry county.

THOMAS—HAMMON—On the 20th inst., by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., PETER THOMAS, Esq., to Miss FANNIE HAMMON, all of Louisville.

ROSS—O'BRYAN—At the Cathedral, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Father Coenan, Mr. A. D. ROSS to Miss GERTRUDE O'BRYAN, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

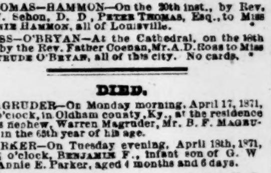
MAGRUDER—On Monday morning, April 17, 1871, at 5 o'clock, in Oldham county, Ky., at the residence of his nephew, Warren Magruder, Mr. B. F. MAGRUDER, in the 68th year of his age.

PARKER—On Tuesday evening, April 18th, 1871, at 4½ o'clock, BENJAMIN F., infant son of G. W. and Annie E. Parker, aged 4 months and 6 days.

UNDERWOOD—At the residence of Mrs. N. D. Smith, No. 26 East Chestnut, J. M. UNDERWOOD, M. D., of Eminence, Ky.

STRANGE—At his residence, near Oakland Station, Warren county, Ky., on the 13th inst., NATH'L S. STRANGE, aged 78.

BENNETT—At 12 o'clock on the 22d instant JOSEPH T. BENNET, aged 21 years.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At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the [illegible] vegetable [illegible] patient [illegible] blindest [illegible] least [illegible] pounded of [illegible] do no harm, [illegible] a trial of the virtues.

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Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find them not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has such peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

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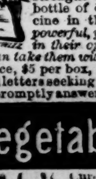

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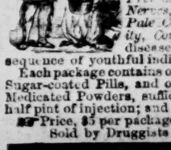

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PARIS.

Serious Disaffection Among the Insurgent Nationals.

Conflicting Rumors of Prussian Evacuation.

An Armistice for the Burial of the Dead Proposed.

The Firing Continued.

Insurgent Manifesto.

PARIS, April 20.—The Commune has issued a manifesto saying that Paris is once more laboring and suffering for regeneration. France demands local autonomy, and encouragement of producers. She does not aim at dictatorship. She desires the decentralized unity of the country. The document pronounces a compromise with the Versailles Government impossible, and closes with an appeal to France to disarm the troops now threatening the capital.

Cholera is anticipated, numerous deaths occurring from kindred diseases.

A Versailles dispatch says Fort Valerian, after a long silence, has resumed the bombardment of Port Maillot.

How Asnieres was Taken.

Another dispatch from Paris says that the taking of Asnieres was accomplished by strategem, the troops of the line stimulating friendship and fraternizing, and thus passed the outposts of the insurgents without difficulty.

Many buildings at Asnieres have been destroyed.

The Communists are building barricades at Rue Rivoli, and many other streets.

At half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday there was an engagement along the whole line.

The Bombardment.

A dispatch dated 5:25 p. m., Wednesday says, Valerien and Courbevoie are shelling Paris frightfully.

Its Terrible Effect on the City.

The Arch du Triomphe has fallen and Avenue De Tunis is visited by a shower of shells. Forty civilians have been killed. General Dombrowski still claims a victory, but the Nationals are returning dispirited and disgusted. There has been an awful slaughter. Dombrowski complains of the inefficiency of the officers. The American mitrailleuses have been moved to the front. Dombrowski states that he is waiting the co-operation of the gunboats, which will be ready in four days.

Several correspondents confirm the reported destruction of the Arch du Triomphe, but it s doubtful whether it was destroyed by the fire of the Assemblists' batteries, or blown up by the mine.

Gen. Ducrat is marching with 20,000 men to reinforce the Versailles troops at Asnieres.

Fighting from House to House.

A dispatch, dated at Paris last evening, says there has been desperate house-to-house fighting all day at Neuilly and Levallois. The forces of the Assembly have been reinforced at Neuilly. The Communists defended with great tenacity the barricade opposite the position of the Versailles troops. The cannonading was incessant throughout the day. The Versaillists have not occupied the village of Asnieres, but are entrenched at the railroad station, and in Colombes woods. The [illegible] of the Versailles batteries greatly tries the Nationals, but, though they have suffered heavy loss, they are still [illegible] decisive engagement is [illegible] Maillot Gate, the ramparts adjoining [illegible] heap of ruins. Shells reach even Rue Du Coloysee Bien

Prussia's Withdrawal.

The News' special from Versailles says Prussia intends to surrender the forts around Paris, which are still in their possession, to the lawful government.

Five hundred millions of francs, indemnity due on April 1st, is still unpaid.

Revolution in the Midst of Revolution.

PARIS, April 21.—Another revolution is imminent. The Commune has arrested the Central Committee, accusing the members of negotiating with President Thiers to betray Paris. The National Guards are indignant, and threaten the arrest of the Commune unless the Committee is released. Complete anarchy reigns.

Attempt at Conciliation.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Paris says that representatives of the commerce and industry of the capital are about to make an attempt at conciliation, and will go to Versailles for that purpose. The army of the Assembly is strongly fortifying the towns of Sevres, Courbevoie and Asnieres, and the Communists are erecting defensive works at Neuilly, Levallois and Villiers.

The Mot d'Ordre confirms the entry of the Versailles troops into St. Denis. There has been no cannonading since ten o'clock this morning.

Yesterday's News.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Special correspondents add but little to the news from Paris. Thursday evening the troops were massing for a grand attack. The discipline of the Nationals is bad. The men placed on guard
a postern at the gate cooly left without
rders. A captain of the 184th regiment was
ot by his men, who charged him with want
energy.

Two hundred unfortunate women were ar-
sted last night on the boulevards.

Enormous barricades have been erected in
e Rivoli and Place De La Concorde, be-
les double ditches, six feet deep. Every
eparation has been made in anticipation of
situate street fighting.

Horse-flesh is again largely sold.

General Cluseret offered his resignation, as
Communists have run into excesses. The
gnation was not accepted.

t Neuilly, on Thursday, the Versailles
ps drove the insurgents within two hun-
l yards of Paris. Stragglers, mere boys of
een, returned, dirty, ragged, and dis-
ed.

here were awful scenes at the gates at
jon hospital. There were crowds of wo-
with streaming hair, uttering loud
ks, demanding their husbands, brothers
hildren.

n. Dombrouski has disappeared, and it
posed he is dead or wounded.
last account the Versaillists were with-
e hundred and fifty yards of the ram-

Exertions of the Commune.

is, April 21, P. M.—The cannonading is
ant between Clichy and Neuilly, but the
ed general attack by the Versailles
has not yet commenced. The Com-
is making immense and most minute
ations for the defense, raising embank-
and fortifications inside and outside of
ramparts, and hastening the manufacture
unition.

The Situation.

AILLES, April 21—P. M.—The Versail-
now hold all the offensive positions
battillion, south of Paris, to Geuner-
north of the capital, and but a short
from St. Denis.
tiny is reported to have occurred
he Communist troops.
wn of Neuilly has been set on fire by
d is now burning.

he Fighting Murderous.

s, April 22.—In the report made to
nune yesterday, Gen. Cluseret claims
repulsed the Versailles army at all
Other accounts declare that the
was murderous, and say that the vil-
ourcelles, on the right bank of the
tween Neuilly and Clichy, is filled
nded.

struction of Maillot Gate.

April 23.—Port Maillot has been
o pieces.
ting office of the Opinione Nation-
en invaded and the type scattered.
ndred million of francs' worth of
s been destroyed within the last

ues are filled with wagons contain-
unded.

he War Indemnity.

turday evening, April 22.—It is
at the Versailles Government has
installment of the war indemnity
0 francs, and that the German
onsequence, are evacuating the
nd east of the city.
reported that a detachment o
has passed through St. Denis,
em are on guard duty at the
on there. The Commune, how-
he truth of these reports, and
the gens d'armes, who seem
g northward, went no further
lliers.

ress of Investment.

ed that the Versailles Govern-
o complete the investment of
ut off all communication with
Batteries on both sides are in
n at Neuilly and Saiblouville
try firing is heard at intervals,
g is reported within a hundred
mparts.

ubles Among the Insurgents.

st forces hold their ground
city. They complain of the
n of the War Office, and be-
useret of aiming at a military
e Commune has made a
he Gas Company, and en-
g 200,000,000 francs at the
any.

r Burial of the Dead.

ril 23, P. M.—Rain has fallen without cessation all day. No military event of importance is reported.

In the Assembly to-day Minister Picard expressed his willingness to agree to a suspension of hostilities for the burial of the dead.

Second Unsuccessful Riot at Marseilles.

LONDON, April 23, 11 A. M.—Another attempt has been made at Marseilles to overthrow the Government and introduce Communes, but it has failed. The insurgents have been arrested, and a large quantity of ammunition which they had concealed in a ruined castle, near St. Antonio, has been seized.

PARIS, April 23.—The situation of the belligerents remains unchanged. The Versailles troops are building formidable barricades in Neuilly, and constructing pontoon-bridges at Suresres and Puteaux. Chateau Bacor, the pivot of their operations, is strongly fortified.

A Truce.

General Cluseret has sanctioned the truce to enable the inhabitants to leave Neuilly.

Versailles troops have appeared in force in Charenton.

Pagat has resigned his seat in the Commune.

The Republican league has appointed delegates to make a last effort for conciliation.

VERSAILLES, Sunday, April 23.—The cannonade from Fort Valerien on Saturday was mainly directed against the gates of Arteuil and Pointe du Jour where the insurgents have established batteries. To day the guns of the fortress were again turned on Porte Maillot, which has been partially repaired.

The rumor that the first installment of the war indemnity has been paid and the northern forts occupied by the Versailles troops is contradicted.

French Mediation.

HAVRE, April 23.—The municipal council of Havre has deputed three of its members to mediate berween Paris and Versailles.

The Very Latest.

PARIS, April 23—P. M.—Official reports to the Commune state that the Nationals silenced several of the enemy's batteries on Saturday and repulsed attacks on Forts d'Issy and Vanvres last Thursday night.

The Prussians have ordered strangers to leave St. Denis. No detachment of French troops was there yesterday, as was rumored.

The Republican League has published the details of its proposal for the autonomy of Paris. If President Thiers consents to it, the League will force the Commune to accept it.

Gen. Cecellia has been appointed Commander of Paris. Gen. Bengeret has been released from arrest.

The firing to-day was not heavy.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, April 23.—The Tribune's special correspondent at Paris on Sunday evening writes that a heavy artillery duel was kept up all day, the practice being bad, and the shells flying wild. There was a fusilade at Neuilly at close quarters.

An Englishman was shot at Terlea a hundred yards within the gates.

Insubordination in the Insurgent Ranks.

The Montmartre battalions are mutinous, and complain of their hard work and bad armament, and declare they marched recently only because they were forced by the chassepots of the Balleville battalions. Two battalions last night abandoned their post unattacked. The commandant of the fourth battalion refused to march to the ramparts. Many similar acts of disaffection have occurred.

Pyatt resigned because the Commune declared the elections valid. A member proposed to arrest him.

A delegation of Freemasons has gone to Versailles to propose an armistice to allow the inhabitants of the bombarded village to leave.

The firing of Courbevole and Besancon on Asnieres is without result.

VERSAILLES, April 23.—The gens d'armes at St. Denis have procured permission from the Prussians to search trains en route to Paris for suspicious foreigners.

The medical students held a meeting yesterday to appoint delegates to confer with the Commune.

Yesterday it was reported at Vincennes that the Prussians had evacuated Fort Nogent, and the inhabitants left in hundreds, fearing a bombardment.

Proposed Dethronement of Amadeus.

MADRID, April 23.—Castallar announces that he will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethronement of the King.

VIENNA, April 22.—The Austrian and Hungarian delegates are convoked for the 22d of May.

GRANT'S TOUR.

The President Arrives at Indianapolis and has a Reception.

Mr. Morton Delivers Himself Copiously on the Political Prospect.

Rather a Wild Horoscope of the Situation.

"Signs of the Times."

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last night at the reception of the President, and a large number of persons were unable to gain admittance. The Hall was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. A few minutes before 8 the President, accompanied by Senator Morton, Governor Baker, Hon. John Coburn, Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, General Kimball, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, appeared on the stage. The President was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

After music by the band, his Excellency, Hon. Conrad Baker, Governor, advancing to the stand, said:

"Fellow-citizens—We have assembled, as you are aware, for the purpose of attesting our respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation." Turning to Gen Grant he continued: "Mr. President, the gentleman having the arrangement for the present occasion in charge have devolved upon me the pleasant and grateful duty to extend to you the cordial greetings of the people of the capital city of Indiana. To-night we welcome you as the honored Chief Magistrate of this great and glorious country. We welcome you as the leader of the armies to which we are indebted in a great measure for the salvation of our Government, and the preservation of the Union from dismemberment. We welcome you as a friend to human rights, as a man in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, as one who claims for himself no political or civil rights he is not willing to accord to any other man. [Applause.] We welcome you here to-night as the worthy successor in the Presidential office of that great, good man, that noble historical character who died for his country, after having given liberty to a whole nation of bondmen. [Applause.] We tender you a cordial greeting. My fellow-citizens, I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you the President of the United States."

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you heartily for this cordial greeting, for I assure you it was unexpected. I left Washington with the view of going to St. Louis without stopping by the way, but on meeting your distinguished Senator, Gov. Morton, at Pittsburg, he requested me to remain here during this day. I consented to do so, expecting to see you, people of Indianapolis, turn out to greet your Senator, and not expecting a greeting to me, and I leave him to thank you in more appropriate terms than I could do if I were to try." [Applause.

Senator Morton, taking a seat on the stand, spoke substantially as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen—This meeting to-night is as wholly unexpected to myself as it was to the President of the United States. Yesterday, at noon, while at Pittsburg, he accepted an invitation to spend a day at the capital of Indiana. The vast audience assembled to-night to meet him is an evidence stronger than any words that can be uttered of the distinguished esteem and regard in which he is held by the people of Indiana, and such evidence as I believe greets him wherever he goes. The people of this country are interested in a good Government. It is not so important to them who administers the Government as that it is well administered, and the good and faithful servant will receive the meed of approbation and praise from the people, and that approbation will not be confined by party limitation, whatever may be said in the heat of partisan zeal. It must be confessed by all that the Government of the United States is well administered—administered with ability, administered with integrity, administered with patriotism; not that I would say that everybody will agree with every measure or every opinion of the Executive or his Cabinet, or of Congress, but that the Administration, as a whole, is conducted with great ability and patriotism, is a fact that will be conceded by the historian who will write the history of this Administration and the times.

The President has to-day gone about the city somewhat, and expressed surprise and gratification at the great change that has taken place since he went about this city before. Indianapolis, in 11 years, has grown from about 18,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, an almost unprecedented increase. Perhaps there is but one other city in the United States that has grown so rapidly considering the numbers with which it started in 1860. And the prosperity of Indianapolis is but a representative of the general prosperity of this great and glorious State of ours, a State which, under circumstances somewhat difficult and trying, did her whole duty in the war for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union. [Applause.]

It might not be improper to refer to some of the leading features of the administration of President Grant and the conduct of the Government in the last two years or twenty-five months. I shall not detain you by anything like a detailed account of what has been done, nor is that necessary. This people are a reading people and they are familiar with the facts and details as they transpire from day to day, and cannot be instructed by me or any one else upon that subject, for nothing is done under cover; it is all made public. But yet I may call attention to a few of the leading incidents, both political and hostorical, of the past twenty-five months.

We have a debt, a debt brought about by war, a debt the creation of which was made necessary for the preservation of the Republic. Under this administration, within twenty-five and a half months, two hundred and ten millions of that debt has been paid—more than one-twelfth part of the entire debt. How has it been paid as compared with the last administration? Not by increasing taxation, not by increasing the burdens, but by a faithful and honest collection of the revenues, and by retrenchment and economy. Every department of the Government is paying off that two hundred and ten millions of the public debt. We have saved more than twelve and a half millions in the annual interest, a saving that is to be continual during this term. Eighty-three millions of dollars in taxes have been taken off, and if this administration continues successful, and the laws are well and faithfully administered, a further reduction of taxes can and will be made. It cannot all be done at once. It must be done considerately; it must all be done with reference to the debt that has got to be paid sometime; it must be done with reference to the carrying on of this Government; it must be successfully administered; it must be done with reference to a perfect preservation of the national faith, and as things are going now, it will be in the power of Congress at the next session to make another large reduction in public taxation.

Referring to the Indian policy, he said we were more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any time in the history of the Government. The administration had been successful in this by the adoption of the wise and humane policy first introduced by Penn.

In referring to the future policy of the party, he said the Republican party could not afford to run off upon any one issue to the abandonment of others. It was national, and its policy must embrace the good of the whole country. It could not afford to make a distinct issue of the tariff, the civil service or any other individual issue. The policy of the Democratic party was to denounce all the Republican party did, and the better the act done the more bitterly it was denounced. Congress had just passed a bill for the protection of life, liberty and property, known as the Kukiux bill, but it is denounced by the Democrats as unconstitutional. This was the old cry of the party. They had denounced every measure passed by Congress to give peace and security to the South as unconstitutional. The recent Legislature of Indiana has declared the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as illegally adopted. The Senator believed the Kuklux bill not only constitutional but necessary.

In reviewing the condition of affairs in the South, he said that in seven, and he believed he might say in eight, of the Southern States there existed a confederacy, called the Kuklux Klan, whose history was one of blood, crime, outrage and murder. It was a descendant, or at least a relative of an organization that once existed in this State and known as the Sons of Liberty. All of its outrages were inflicted upon negroes and Republicans, with a view to cause them to abandon the Republican party or quit the country, and it was an important fact that no one member of that organization had been arrested or punished as such for crime so committed. Such a state of affairs existing, it was the duty of Congress to furnish protection to the white and black Republicans of the South to the full extent of the power of the nation. This protection was due, not because they were black or white Republicans, but because they were human beings. These crimes were perpetrated in violation of the law of Congress and of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and it was therefore the duty of Congress to protect all citizens everywhere.

In reference to the condition of the country and of parties he said: "This Government must always be one of parties. Conventions cannot make or unmake issues; they grow out of the state of the country and public opinion. Parties cannot define issues. Their province is to take sides. The questions to be settled by the campaign of 1872 are those which have grown out of the war. These are not dead and will not be dead until the Democratic party is willing to accept as accomplished facts the settlement of the questions that caused or sprung out of the war. That party is anxious to ignore them, but this cannot be done. They must acknowledge the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments as a first settlement of the issues before they can be laid aside. The Democratic party dare not declare its acceptance of the situation. The Southern wing of the party controls that organization, and has always done so. Mr. Stephens, in a recent letter, declared that the South could not and would not accept the Republican adjustment of these issues as final and as soon as the party in the North signifies its willingness to do so, it would cause a disruption between the North and South. As their only hope of success in 1872 was in carrying the whole of the Southern States, they dare not risk a rupture. The Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress had prepared an address, which was drafted with a view to meet the emergency, yet they totally failed to meet the real issue. They dared not accept the situation, and barely alluded to it. The acceptance of the constitutional amendments and reconstruction laws as a final settlement of the issues was the cause of a split in the party, and there would be two Democratic National Conventions, as in 1860. The fact that they will contest the reconstruction settlement has been repeatedly charged upon the Democrats in Congress and elsewhere, and in such a manner as to demand a reply; and yet this address, prepared with a view to meeting these charges, has utterly failed of its object. To be successful in the next campaign, the Democratic party must carry the united South, and then the South would control the administration. Being in power, what would the party thus constituted do? They would refuse to pay the pensions of our disabled soldiers, or the widows and orphans of dead soldiers, unless the families of soldiers and widows and orphans of the Confederacy were put upon the same footing.

They would not tax themselves to pay the principal and interest of the public debt unless they were allowed pay for their late slaves. This charge has been repeatedly made, but an authoritative denial dare not be made. The Democratic party does not anywhere accept the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Every Democratic member of the last Senate of Indiana voted for a resolution declaring the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment illegal. This action is to be taken as a reflection of the sentiment of the party. If Indiana give the party the power, they will overthrow the amendments and disfranchise the colored man. Their success would unsettle everything. The Democratic party had no policy to offer. The address affirmed nothing; proposed no new policy or measure. It is poverty-stricken as to principles. They oppose everything but offer nothing better. They oppose national banks but offer nothing to take their place. they talk of free trade but dare not avow themselves in favor of direct taxation.

In the recent election in this State, local issues had given the Democrats power, but next year it would go Republican by a largely increased majority. We have heard much about the disintegration of the Republican party, but it is not dead nor sleeping. It is guarding itself for a more vigorous struggle than ever. The party will not close its career until liberty is assured to all from the highest to the lowest. It is in the hands of an Allwise Providence and is being used for a glorious purpose.

In concluding his remarks he declared his belief that if the Democratic party came to power the Southern States would quietly secede with the sanction of the party. The people of the South did not believe the cause they had fought for was a lost cause, and still cherished the dream of a confederacy. Jefferson Davis had so declared in a recent speech, and such was the hope indulged by all. They did not believe there would ever be another war to preserve the Union.

Senator Morton was followed by John Coburn, M. C., who said that the country, on his journey just made from Washington, exhibited the highest state of peace and prosperity. This was no accident, but the work of wise, brave and pure men, who, by their deeds and sacrifices, had saved the country—such men as the honorable chief before him. But for such the land might have been dissevered, hostile and ruined. This present splendid condition of the country was apparently perpetual. It would be under good management; it was not one without it. Other nations had the natural advantages; we have but abused them, and are suffering, and have suffered, for it. The wise and sagacious Administration of law second these things. The Republicans claim to have extricated, simply and alone, the nation from the direct and most fatal dangers, and kept it in the great highway of peace. They are anxious for the public safety, and constantly strive for it. The Democrats are not aware of danger, shut their eyes, close their ears, deny the existence of evils, and refuse to correct them, and want to let them alone. On the other hand, the Republicans have performed the great labors and endured the severest hardships because they saw and appreciated these dangers, and they are doing so now. They have just passed another great act of legislation worthy of their former work—an act in aid of the Fourteenth amendment, to give equal protection to the weak and helpless poor. The public disorders called for the act, and all time will justify and praise it. It is one of the great achievements of the party, and as essential and important as any. The passage of this act and the sitting of the committees of both Houses as a great grand jury could restore order. The Democrats ought not to object to the suppression of crimes even by the United States when the State fails to do so. Honest ones do not. The Democratic members of Congress by their recent address have paid a great tribute to the Republicans in declaring it the duty of all to yield obedience to the Constitution and all its amendments. This they were driven to do by popular opinion. Those amendments are fixed and now acknowledged by both parties. This was no occasion for party rancor, and he would irritate no one who came to honor the President, but the leaders in Congress were doing what honest Democrats present would not indorse, and that was claiming to favor revenue reform and voting against funding the debt, saving millions annually. The Republicans were collecting at a lower rate of tax more money than the Democrats had in the two years of administration just passed. They paid off $186,000,000 more than the previous Administration did in the same time. They had taken off $83,000,000 tax a year. This was revenue reform in truth. The country was safe in their hands, and trusted, honored and revered their chosen President.

Short addresses were also made by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and Hon. R. Fishback, of Indiana. At 10:30 the President was escorted to the depot, and left by special train on the Vandalia road for St. Louis.

WHISKY.

The Plan of an Immense Scheme to Control its Production.

KENTUCKY BOURBON.

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 21.]

The convention of distillers of the United States reassembled yesterday morning at Crosby's Music Hall, pursuant to adjournment, for the further consideration of the by-laws which are to govern the proposed association. The President, Charles Fallmar, of Syracuse, New York, called the convention to order at nine o'clock. There were present nearly one hundred gentlemen, among whom were many of the most influential whisky manufacturers of the country. It was claimed by some of those present that it was the largest gathering of distillers which had ever assembled together in the country. There was represented from 70,000 to 75,000 bushels per day of mashing capacity, or about 280,000 gallons of whisky.

The entire session, both morning and afternoon, was occupied in the discussion and emendation of the by-laws, a draft of which had been submitted by the committee. At the forenoon session Judge Kellog, of Peoria, was invited to give his legal opinion on the framing of some of the articles, and a committee of three, consisting of Judge Kellog, E. T. Wood, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gazler, of Kentucky, was appointed to revise the eighth article, and submit the same to the convention in the afternoon. At the afternoon session each section of the by-laws was taken up and passed upon separately, after careful deliberation and discussion and essential alteration. We present them as adopted by the convention:

THE BY-LAWS.

Article I. Each concern manufacturing spirits distilled from grain is entitled to become a stockholder in this company, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, by signing the articles of association on its books, and designating the number of shares taken. Ten per cent. of the stock shall be in cash and on subscribing, and 15 per cent. shall be deducted from the monthly earnings of such subscriber until paid. The stock of this company is guaranteed a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum on the amount paid in, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of January and July in each year, and the surplus that may arise beyond 15 per cent. to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be held at such times as the President and Directors may appoint, and such meetings shall be called on the written request of one-quarter of the stockholders. All such meetings shall be held in the city where the principal office is located, and the time shall be named in a printed notice, which shall be transmitted to each stockholder. The annual, or any special meeting, may be adjourned from time to time. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock, and a majority of all votes cast shall elect Directors, provided each State shall nominate twice the number of Directors to which that State shall be entitled, from which nominees the election shall be made from that State.

Article 2. There shall be a Board of Directors, twenty-one in number, eleven of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, who shall be distributed as follows: The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin, to have one each, and the balance to be distributed in the States according to the registered capacity the State may show in this association—one for every 6,000 bushels—who shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of this company not otherwise provided for or inconsistent with these by-laws. Any stockholder in this company is eligible as a Director. The board shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held at the company's principal office, on the second Wednesday of July, in the afternoon. Votes shall be given in person or by proxy, duly filed with the Secretary. The Board may hold meetings at its principal office whenever it may elect, and for all attendance at meetings each member present at roll-call shall be allowed traveling expenses, and if not under pay, such reasonable per diem as the Board shall direct. The President, or any three members may call a meeting.

Article 3. The Board, out of its own number, shall elect a President, who shall be President of the company, and who shall preside at all its meetings. He shall have a general supervision, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board, of the entire business of the company. He may suspend all officers of the company appointed by the Board, except Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, assigning his reasons therefor to the Board at its next meeting, and any officers so suspended shall not be reappointed, except by a vote of two-thirds of the Board. He shall, under such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time provide, make and sign all its contracts, drafts, or other papers, and generally perform all the duties usually performed by the head of manufacturing and commercial houses, as distinguished from manual occupation. The Board shall also elect out of its own number a Vice President, to perform the duties of President in the event of his absence or temporary inability to act.

Article 4. The Board shall also elect a Secretary, who shall have special charge of the company's office, keep all its books, papers, and accounts, and generally perform all the clerical duties of the company. His proceedings shall at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the President and Board of Directors, and his books, during business hours shall be open to the inspection of any of the stockholders, to whom he shall afford all information in his power about their business. He shall hold his appointment until removed by the Board of Directors.

Article 5. The Board shall also elect a Treasurer, who shall have charge of the company's cash; shall receive and pay out the same only on the order of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, and shall keep his account at all times subject to the inspection of the President, Secretary, or any member of the Board. He shall hold his appointment until removed by the Board of Directors, and shall give ample security in a bond to be approved by the Board of Directors, and shall be required to report monthly to the Board of Directors, shall keep his deposits in the name of the company, at such place or places as the Board of Directors may direct.

Article 6. All persons besides the Treasurer, who may be authorized by the Board of Directors to receive moneys for the company, shall be required to give ample security in a bond, to be approved by the Board, or Executive Committee, and shall be required to make a full settlement and pay over all moneys in their hands to the Treasurer, whenever required by the board or Executive Committee to do so. The salary of all officers of this company shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, and the expenses of any officer, or agent, while traveling on the company's business, shall, when stated by items, and verified by oath, be paid by the company.

Article 7. The Board of Directors shall also have power to appoint such other persons for promiscuous business, and pay out such moneys as, in their judgment, will ensure the benefit of the association.

Article 8. Every member of the association shall, on becoming a member thereof, or as soon thereafter as a President shall be elected, execute and deliver to the President of the association, and his successor or successors, in his or their individual name, but in fact for the use and benefit of said association, according to the laws of the State in which is situate the property described, a good and sufficient lease of his or their distillery, together with the premises and appurtenances thereto attached and belonging in the name of the person, or persons, or association owning or holding the same for the term of three years, and said lease shall, among other things, contain a stipulation that said President, in his individual capacity, but for the use of this association, shall have and be in actual possession of the distillery premises and appurtenances in said lease specified, and so deemed in law by reason of the consent of the parties thereto; and it shall be further provided in said lease that, should the lessor or lessors of said lease or leases use, occupy or operate the distilleries, or any of them mentioned in any such lease, it shall be deemed in nowise to oust the said President of the actual possession of said described premises, and that he shall have full power and authority in law and fact to enter upon said premises by himself or any person by him authorized to stop and prevent the further running or operating of such distillery or distilleries, he first giving such notice as shall be prescribed by the rules and by-laws that may be adopted by the Board of Directors of this association; provided, however, that said President shall, in all things mentioned in this section, be governed by, and under the control of said Board of Directors. It is expressly understood and herein provided that in no case shall any lien by lease be taken in the name of the association without the immediate filing in the proper office of the consent of the association, under Section 8 of the act of July 20, 1868, that the said lien be waived as against the United States, said waiver to be in form approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; provided, however, that, in cases where members shall be unable to execute the foregoing lease, the Board of Directors may take such other securities as in their judgment may be sufficient for the purpose. It is further expressly declared, and to be hereby understood, that nothing is to be contained in the lease hereby contemplated shall in any manner release the said lessors from liability to the Government of the United States of or from compliance with the Internal Revenue laws thereof. Nor shall the lessee be required to register said distillery, or to do any other act required to be done by the owner or person in the actual possession of said premises, so leased under the laws of the United States, in violation of the Internal Revenue thereof. Nor shall the lessee be held or regarded liable for any waste, wear or damage to the property thereby leased during the continuance of this lease, arising from any cause whatever.

Article 9. The Board shall have the exclusive power to regulate the sale, as also production of spirits; shall have the power to order the starting and closing of distilleries, and to determine the number of bushels each house shall run, and no member, firm or association shall be allowed to start up or continue to run except he has the written assent of the board or Executive Committee in writing, duly stamped with the company's seal; provided, however, that every distiller who wishes or prefers to run his house, by giving a notice to the board in writing thirty days previous to the time he wishes to commence, shall be allowed to mash as many bushels as is his proportion, according to the size of his distillery, is, to the amount of spirits required to be made to supply the demand of the United States, or to the number of gallons ordered to be made by the board.

Article 10. The Board of Directors shall determine the cost manufacturing price for spirits at Cincinnati, Peoria, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the difference in the cost price between the Eastern and Western cities to be the cost of transportation and natural shrinkage, which shall be determined by the board, all other localities to be guided by these or such other places as the board may hereafter select. They shall keep at all such places an office, commission house, or agent, who shall always be ready to take all spirits offered by the manufacturer and pay promptly the price determined upon; but the manufacturer shall be responsible for the same until it is delivered at his expense to the company's order to such convenient house or railroad depot as the board or their agent may direct, after which the company shall dispose of the same at such a profit as they may from time to time determine upon.

Article 11. All persons, firms, or associations, who use their own production, or who sell their spirits under direction of the Board of Directors, receiving full pay for the same, shall make a statement of the number of gallons so used or sold during the preceding month, before the fifth day of each month, to the president of the company, at the principal office, who shall then charge such persons, firms, or associations, such profits as others pay, and shall draw a draft against them for the same, it being understood as being a portion of the legitimate profits of the company.

Article 12. Each person, firm, or association placing their distillery by lease or contract in this association, shall have a valuation of $100 on each and every bushel according to the surveyed capacity of the United States, or as fixed by the Board of Directors, and a certificate shall be issued to each one, giving the registered capacity and valuation upon which to receive earnings, but no increase of capacity shall be entitled to earnings during the continuance of this association.

Article 13. Before the fifth day of each month, each person, firm, or association operating a house under direction of the board, shall fill up a blank form which will be furnished, and transmit the same to the principal office, as follows:

Wines on hand beginning of the month....	Wines produced during the month........	Wines used during the month.	Wines sold to Company during the month.	Wines sold to other parties during the month.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.

Article 14. All profits accruing to the association, after deducting expenses and earnings, as provided for in article 1 of the by-laws, shall on the fifteenth day of each month be divided, share and share alike, among all members of the association pro rata according to the valuation and registered capacity of their distilleries.

Article 15. In case of the destruction of a distillery by fire or other calamity, or in case a distillery shall be seized for any tax, assessment or fine levied or assessed upon the business or concern or property engaged in making spirits under these by-laws, by virtue of any law of the United States, the earnings of such houses will cease until they are rebuilt or released. Neither shall any person, firm or association participate in the earnings unless his house is enabled to start on fifteen days' notice.

Article 16. No person, company or association shall be allowed to subscribe stock in this company; except such as manufacture spirits, and in case any stockholder shall cease to be a manufacturer of spirits, or owner in whole or in part of a distillery, the stock of such person, company or association shall be transferred only to a manufacturer of spirits, subject to the approval of the board. In case any stockholder ceasing to be a manufacturer or owner, as aforesaid, shall desire to dispose of his, their or its stock, this company shall have the option to purchase the same at the cost thereof; but in case this company shall not so elect to purchase said stock as aforesaid, then said stockholder shall have the right to dispose of his, their or its stock to any person whomsoever. The substance of this article shall be inserted in each certificate of stock as part of the contract between the stockholders and the company.

Article 17. A committee of five shall be elected from the members of the Board of Arbitrators, who may hear any complaint of any stockholder of this association who may feel himself aggrieved, and fails to obtain redress from the Board of Directors, a majority of whose decision shall be binding upon both parties.

Article 18. There shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, in each year, at their first meeting, out of their own number, an executive committee of four, the President of this association to be the fifth, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall hold their appointment during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall have the power to transact such business as the Board may accord to them. No two shall be residents of the same State.

Article 19. It shall be the duty of, and every member of this association is hereby pledged to report to the association and to the officers of the Government, each and every default or failure of any distiller whatsoever that may come to his notice or knowedge, to comply with any law, rule or regulation concerning or pertaining to the collection of the revenue on manufactured spirits.

Article 20. The Board of Directors shall call the association into active operation as soon as the objects for which it is formed can be accomplished.

Article 21. The foregoing by-laws are subject to amendment by a vote of the majority of the stock, by proxy or person, thereof, at any regular or special meeting of the same, and a majority of all the stock may at any time dissolve the association by giving thirty days' notice, in writing, to each stockholder, prior to action on the same.

COMMITTEE OF SOLICITATION.

On motion of Mr. H. B. Miller, Messrs. James W. Gaff, of Ohio; Dr. Woodard, of Ohio; H. B. Miller, of Illinois; E. F. Lawrence, of Illinois; and Robert Stewart, of New York, were appointed a committee to visit distillers in the different States to be embraced in this organization, and solicit stock subscriptions.

THE COPPER DISTILLERS.

Mr. Gazler, of Kentucky, said, before the meeting adjourned, he wished to offer a remark, as he might not again have so good an opportunity of meeting such a large representation. He had come here feeling no little anxiety for the success of the association. He represented, to some extent, an interest which, though not exactly antagonistic to the spirit of the meeting, was not in full accord with it. He meant the Kentucky Bourbon or copper whisky interest. As a general thing the Kentucky distillers turned their attention to the manufacture of Bourbon whisky, and not to highwines. He had hoped the members would take that interest into consideration as well, and that the convention would endeavor to restrain the excessive production of copper whiskey, as well as of highwines. He thought some steps should be taken to fix a reasonable price which this organization should receive that whiskey for. In the course of his remarks Mr. Gazler stated that five-sixths of all the Kentucky Bourbon manufactured was put upon the market when it was less than six months old, although the popular belief seemed to be that it was never sold till it was two years old. Mr. Gazler offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the directors of this association, as soon after they shall have been elected as may be, be requested to take into consideration and mature a plan by which the copper, or Bourbon whisky manufacturers of Kentucky, may unite this organization on an equitable basis, and also that they act in a similar manner in relation to the rye whisky interest.

The convention then adjourned till this morning.

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 22.]

The Distillers' Convention held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Gazier, of Kentucky, reported that the committee had examined the articles as amended, chiefly with a view to correct any inconsistencies which might have escaped the observation of the convention, and they had suggested some changes, principally in matters of verbiage. The committee had come to the conclusion that they could offer no satisfactory report on the question the convention wished to decide on without more mature deliberation. It would be necessary for them to examine carefully the laws and the constitutions of different States, and particularly the laws of the State of Ohio, under which the organization was to be framed, and, in connection with that the charter of incorporation, in order to ascertain the extent of the power of the organization under the laws of Ohio. Mr. Gazler suggested that it was a matter of some doubt as to how far an act of incorporation obtained from the Legislature of Ohio, or any other single State, would authorize the organization to act in other States. The committee, he thought, should examine that point, and make a report to the convention at a future meeting, the report to be printed in a pamphlet along with the by laws. Mr. Gazler then went over the by-laws and read the several amendments which had been suggested by the examining committee. The alterations were merely verbal ones, intended to elucidate certain obscure passage, but not affecting materially the porport of the articles.

Colonel Babcock moved that the by laws, as amended, be accepted by the convention. Carried.

Mr. H. B. Miller moved that the amendments be adopted as a whole.

The motion prevailed.

Colonel Babcock then offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That William Kellogg and C. W. Upton, of Illinois, and C. M. Molton, of Ohio, are requested to counsel or confer with this convention at the present and adjourned meeting thereof, and with the officers thereof, in regard to such legal questions as may arise in furtherance of the objects of this convention, and that this convention, when it adjourns, will adjourn to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 3d day of May next.

Mrs. Crittenden in Court.

[From the World.]

The testimony of Mrs. Crittenden in the trial of Laura Fair deserves to be particularly pondered by the advocates of easy divorce. Mrs. Crittenden appears in it, as she does throughout all the testimony which refers to her in the case, as a noble and self-sacrificing woman, whose whole desire was to do her duty by her husband and her children. The natural impulse of a scorned woman for revenge she had gained a complete and admirable victory over. It was not, as she testifies, and as the whole history of the case shows, for herself, but for her children, that she pleaded with the woman Fair; and she declared that even if her husband abandoned her she would not put upon them the stigma of a divorce. If she had chosen to take the course which the law in all States opened to her, or if Crittenden had been able to avail himself of the "incompatibility" which the law in some States allows as a cause for divorce, there is no doubt that he would have forsaken his wife for a woman in every way immeasurably inferior to her. The contrast between the modest and broken-hearted lady and the brazen adventuress who succeeded in supplanting her was pointed upon the trial by the insolent interruption with which a prostitute and a murderess marked her hatred of a true and virtuous woman. In the state of things which easy divorce would bring about the infatuation of Crittenden was so great that the woman who is the refuse of the earth would have won a complete and legal triumph over one of the women who are the salt of it. The woman who is now a widow would have been worse than a widow, and the children who are now fatherless would have been worse than orphans. It is in behalf of women like Mrs. Crittenden, and in despite of women like Mrs. Fair, that the divorce laws are kept stringent. Choose ye.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, April 22. }

The money market is working easy and the banks are in possession of ample means to respond fully to the requirements of legitimate business, and No. 1 mercantile paper is easily placed at 9 per cent. Other descriptions of paper are more closely scrutinized, and the rates of interest range from 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is very firm and the supply is so much below the requirements of business that the banks are compelled to ship currency. The sales to-day were firm at 1-10 to 1-8 premium buying and ⅛ premium selling.

GOLD—The tendency to-day was to a lower range of the premium, but the offerings were comparatively light, opening at 111⅛ and closing at 110⅝.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	109⅝	110¼
Silver halves and quarters	105	
Silver dimes	103	

We bring forward our quotations:

1871.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	110⅞	111⅞	110⅛	111⅛
Feb. 1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅛	111⅞
Mch 1	110⅞	111⅞	110⅝	111⅛
Apr. 1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
3	110⅜	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝
4	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
6	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
11	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
12	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
13	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
14	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
15	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅝
17	110⅝	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
18	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
19	111⅛	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞
20	111⅛	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
21	111⅛	111⅝	111⅛	111⅜
22	111⅛	111⅛	110⅝	111

GOVERNMENT BONDS—No Governments were offered at the counter to-day. The New York quotations still indicate a trifle on the decline. We quote:

Coupons, '81	115⅝@116⅜
" '62	112⅜@113⅜
" '64	112⅝@113⅛
" '65	112⅝@113⅝
" new '65	111⅞@112⅝
" '67	111⅞@112⅛
" '68	111⅞@112⅛
10-40	108⅞@109⅛
Currency 6s	114⅞@115⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	117	116⅝	116⅝	..	⅜
" '62	114	113⅞	113⅞	..	⅛
" '64	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	..	⅛
" '65	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	..	⅛
" '65 (new)	112⅞	112¾	112⅝	..	¼
" '67	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..	...
Coupons '68	113	112⅞	112⅞	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..	..
Cy 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The market for local securities rules active, and all first-class securities are promptly taken as investments by capitalists. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	136	..
National Bank, Second	101	..
National Bank, Planters'	96½	..
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	100	102
Bank of Kentucky	99	99½
Bank of Louisville	..	90
Merchants' Bank	117	118
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	123	...
Citizens' Bank	118	..
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	108	104
Farmers' Bank	99	..
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	95	97
Falls City Tobacco Bank	..	98
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	180	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	45	47
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	45	...
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	..	91
Louisville and Nashville R. R	79	79½
Gas Company stock	114	...

BONDS.

L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	95	98
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	*84	*85
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	80	82
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c	75	77
City for bounty, 6 per c	77	79
City for schools, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76½	77½
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	80	81
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76	77
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	78	79
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	90	91
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	81	82
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	78	79
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	88½	*89
Grayson county, 7 per c	77	78
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	75	76
Lyon county, 7 per c	72½	74
Caldwell county, 7 per c	75	76
McCracken county, 7 per c	71½	73
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c		*90
New Albany City, 7 per c		85
Cass county, Mo., new 10 per cent		*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per cent		*80
Marion county, Mo., 8 per cent		*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	22	
Bacon, tcs	3	1
Bacon, casks	82	156
Butter, pkgs	19	100
Bagging, pcs	500	2
Cotton, bales	669	27
Cotton Yarns, bales	1	397
Coffee, bags	20	21
Cheese, bxs	6	100
Candles, bxs	19	13
Corn, sacks	672	60
Cattle, head	15	4801
Dried fruit, pkgs	1	...
Eggs, bbls	30	...
Flour, bbls	635	537
Feathers, sacks	12	..
Hides, bdls	46	19
Hogs, head	182	132
Hay, bales	145	17
Horses, head	11	2
Iron, pig, tons	33	..
Lard, tcs	6	41
Lard, kegs	94	33
Malt, sacks	..	25
Mules, head	12	16
Molasses, bbls	...	4
Mackerel, pkgs	...	29
Nails, kegs	210	309
Oil, bbls	145	112
Oats, bags	32	81
Pork, bbls	..	29
Pork, pieces	86	7
Potatoes, bbls	..	199
Rye, sacks	151	..
Sugar, hhds	9	9
Sugar, bbls	194	151
Seeds, bags	...	41
Tobacco, hhds	154	322
Tobacco, boxes	16	312
Whisky, bbls	210	294
Wheat, sks	491	...
Wool bags	16	

Weekly Review of the Markets.

BROOMS—We have no change to note in prices, and dealers are well supplied. We quote common qualities at $1 75@2 75 per dozen, and prime qualities at $2 75@3 50 per dozen.

BATTING—Is quiet, with ample stocks. We quote extra at 20@21c; No. 1 at 18@19c; No. 2 15@16c.

BAGGING—The movement in bagging is upon a limited scale, as it is yet too early in the season for speculators to enter the market, and a small business is reported on orders. We quote 2-lb hemp and 2¼-lb flax at 19@20c in round lots, with only occasional sales. In a small way prices range from 20@21c per yard.

BAGS—The market is very quiet, and prices are weak at quotations. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	30 @35½
2½-bushel " "	41½@43½
3-bushel " "	49 @52
4-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	14 @16
Gunnies, in bales	19 @20
Gunnies, resewed	21 @23

CEMENT—Is in fair demand and manufacturers are selling at $1 65@1 80 per bbl.

COAL—Is in ample supply, and dealers quote Pittsburg afloat at 11 to 12c in barges and boats, and 17c to the city trade. Pomeroy coal is held at 9c in barges.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is very quiet, but stocks are ample, and include Southern and standard brands of yarns.

No. 500, per dozen,	at	13 @14½c
" 600, "	at	11 @12 c
" 700, "	at	9 @10 c
Pound yarns	at	27 @28 c
Carpet chain	at	27 @29 c
Candle wick	at	27 @29 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair demand for goods embraced in the following list, and prices are steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 50@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 00@4 50
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@6 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 25@2 40
Jellies, per doz	2 65@9 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 25@8 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@9 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand at 70@75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

CANDIES—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote:

Double Refined candies	16 @18
FANCY CANDY—	
Machine Drops	18 @20
Balls and Kisses	18 @20
Bar Candy	20 @25
Nut Candy	30 @35
Gum Drops	30 @35
Arabian Gum Drops	19 @25
Imperials	31 @35
Rock Candy	23 @25
Lozenges	25 @40
Common pan work	20 @30
Fine Almonds	30 @45
No. 2 do	25 @30
Plain Creams	28 @35
Decorated Creams	31 @35
Cordial Goods	30 @35

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for whisky and flour barrels is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 50@1 75
Lard tierces	1 75
Ham tierces	1 60
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 85
" " " iron-hooped	2 10@2 30
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" " five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$16 00@18 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	24 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

CORDAGE—We have no change of importance to note in prices. We quote:

Baling twine	18 @19
Hemp twine per doz	75
Cotton twine	28 @33
Jute rope	14 @16
Cotton rope	27 @30
Manilla rope	20 @21
Sisal rope	19½@20½
Tarred rope	18 @20

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair request, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oranges, per box	$5 50@6 00
Lemons, per box	5 50@6 00
Layer raisins, per box	3 50@3 75
Figs, per pound	15@ 20
Zante currants, per pound	14@ 15

FURS AND PELTRIES—Receipts are unimportant and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins		35@45c
" Mink	"	$1 50@3 50
" Opossum	"	5c
" Gray Fox	"	20c
" Wild Cat	"	25c
" Otter	"	$3 50@4 00
" Beaver	"	50c@$1
" Muskrat	"	5c
" Deer,	" per lb	15@25c
" Sheep,	" wool on	50c@1 25

FERTILIZERS—Are in moderate request and prices have undergone no special change. We quote land plaster at $2 75 per bbl; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; Baugh's phosphate at 2½@3c per lb.

HOPS—Are quiet at 12@15c per lb as to quality.

HAY—There has been only a moderate shipping demand during the past week, and prices have ruled steady at $14@17 per ton for the various grades on the wharf. Dealers are selling from store and delivered on cars at $1@2 advance. We note sales of 35 bales choice at $19; 84 bales common at $16, and 116 bales on wharf at $12 50@16 per ton.

HIDES—The market is quiet, with restricted receipts. Prices, however, are unchanged. We quote dry-flint at 17@18c, dry-salted at 15@16c, and green-salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in light demand and nominal at $5@5 25 per bbl.

HEMP—There is a fair demand for hemp, and prime lots command $135 to 140 per ton. Flax tow is steady at 4@4½c per pound.

LUMBER—The market rules steady, with a good demand.

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$50 00@55 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	32 50
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	28 00@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

LIME—Is in good request, and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LEATHER—Is unchanged, and stocks are ample. We quote:

Oak sole tan	39	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@35	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog. skins each	5@12
Skirting	42	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have no special change to note in this department of trade; a moderate demand is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 68

NUTS—Are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Almonds, hard-shelled, per lb	20 @
Almonds, soft-shelled per lb	24 @26
Almonds, Tarragona, per lb	24 @26
Filberts, per lb	16 @
Brazil nuts, new, per lb	14 @
Naples walnuts, per lb	20 @
English walnuts, per lb	14 @
Pecans, per lb	22 @25

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand and steady:

Oakum, per bale	$4 25@5 75
Tar, per bbl	4 50@4 75
Rosin, per bbl	3 00@6 00
Pitch, per bbl	4 75@5 00
Tar, in cans, per doz	6 00

OILS—Are quotably unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote:

Linseed oil	1 00@1 05	Gassaline	20 25
Lard oil	1 10@1 15	Bank oil	65
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	23@ 25	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. We quote:

Bran, per ton, at	$18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	23 00@26 00

PAINTS AND COLORS—The market rules steady at previous quotations. We quote:

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	11½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c "

PEANUTS—The market is quiet and prime lots command 7@7½c per lb.

SALT—Is in ample supply, and prices are steady at quotations. We quote:

Seven bushel barrels	2 60
Small barrels	2 00
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

TALLOW AND GREASE—There is a fair demand for tallow, and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 8@8½c per lb. Grease is in light request at 6@7c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market rules steady. We quote:

Tin Plate.

10x14 IC	Charcoal	$11 50
do IX	do	14 50
12x12 IC	do	12 50
do IX	do	15 50
14x20 IC	do	12 50
do IX	do	15 50
do XX	do	18 50
do XXX	do	21 50
Roofing IC	Charcoal	10 75
do IX	do	13 75
10x14 IC Coke		10 00

Block Tin.

Large pigs	45c
Small pigs	46c
Bar	47c

Copper.

Tinned	35c
Copper Bottoms	38c

Zinc.

Sheet, by the cask	11c
do less than cask	12c
Slab	9c

Fence Wire.

Bright wire	9@11½

Sheet Iron.

No. 10 to 24 rates, common	5½@6c

VINEGAR—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per barrel, apple at $8, and wine at $10 per barrel.

WOOL—Receipts as yet are light, and meet with ready sale. Manufacturers are paying 27@31c for unwashed, and 45@50c for tub washed.

WOODENWARE—Is unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 25@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted "	9 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@ 2 60
Selves "	1 75@ 2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Prices are steady. The following are the card rates, with 40 per cent. off to the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36			50

Louisville Provision Market.

The provision market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the immediate future of the business is involved in doubt. Among the perplexities which surround dealers is that of forming, with any degree of certainty, even an approximately correct conclusion with regard to the stocks in the country. With this another perplexing inquiry is associated, involving the probable demand, and this last inquiry suggests a whole brood of inquiries, none of which can possibly be answered with any degree of satisfaction.

And prominent in the list, is, how far the decline in the price of cotton will affect Southern consumption? That the buying capacity of the cotton-growing States is greatly reduced, is a fact universally admitted, and its influence is being felt in every department of trade. That provisions must share in this restricted trade has already been evidenced, and that it will continue is logically certain. For several weeks past the movement in the various descriptions of the hog product has been unusually limited, the effect being to keep stocks at a point, late in the season, which precludes the probability of an advance, or at least of any material advance. That the current opinion with regard to stocks in this country may be erroneous, is quite possible, although the elaborate statistics which have been published would seem to justify outside estimates, and are doubtless playing a conspicuous part in keeping prices down to their present dead level.

There are other influences at work in depressing the markets which will readily be suggested to any business man, and which bear upon the provision trade, as upon other departments of business, and which are suggestive of constant caution and more than ordinary vigilance in watching the currents of commercial affairs. To-day, advices are calculated to add to the depression and increase the incertitude which involves the immediate fate of the market.

MESS PORK—Is quiet at $19 00@20 00 per barrel with limited sales to-day at $19 50. Rump pork is dull at $14 50@15 50 per brl.

BACON—Transactions to-day are of limited importance and include 6 casks shoulders at 8c; 32 casks C. R. sides at 10@10¼; clear sides are held at 6¾@10¼, and the market closes at 7¼@7¾ for shoulders and 9¼@9¾ for C. R. sides.

HAMS—Are unchanged and we note sales 18 tcs sugar-cured canvased at 15¼@16. We quote plain at 13¼@14.

BULK MEATS—Are quiet. We quote shoulders at 6¼@6¾; C. R. sides at 8¼@8¾, and clear sides at 8¾@10¼.

LARD—Is unchanged and we quote steam tierce and keg lard at 12¾@13.

A SERENADE.

[illegible] A DEVOTED DARWINITE.

[illegible] while I chent beneath your [illegible]
[illegible]—because you know your father's [illegible]high,
And [illegible] my tender strain beneath the [illegible]
[illegible] likely he would style my tune inopportune—
Tink-a-tink-a-tink-a-tink!
My tune inopportune!

Alas! they strive to part us, though they know our love is true,
And you're as much attached to me, as I'm attached to you!
Ah, would the world could now run back to Nature's morning tide,
And we were two Ascidians growing sweetly side by side—
Tink-a-tink-a-tink-a-tink!
So sweetly side by side!

Oh would, in later ages, when some centuries had sped,
That each of us had pointed ears, and was a quadruped:
I'd gather nuts and roots for you—how happy we should be,
While sitting side by side upon the branch of some huge tree—
Tink-a-tink-a-tink-a-tink!
The branch of some huge tree!

A Prussian View of Ah Sin.

Vich I vos go for to say—
Und I sprechen it blain—
Dot dose nonsense dot durns up
All der peebles' brain
'Bout dot dricky Shon Shineyman's actions,
Makes me dake up my mine pen to kom-[plane.
Vot's der goot of dose dings?
If Shon Shineyman beats
Mynheer Nye at der kard-blay,
Pecause he can scheats
Like der durfel und all of his imbs.
Shall we schnicker und shumps off our [seats?
Nein! I now dells you someding,
Vich you all order see;
Don' you blay at dose kard-boards,
For four dimes in dree
Der pesht hand is hold by anodder—
Vich I found vos shoost so mit me.

SMALL TALK.

THE New York Sun says Alexander H. Stephens is not in any respect a great or a wise man.

HIRAM POWERS is reported to be near Rome, finishing "Eve After the Fall." If some other powers had "finished" that sinful woman before the Fall, it would have saved Hiram and the rest of us a good deal of work.

MR. CARL ROSA, who has been spending the winter in London and Italy, will return to America in August with an opera company; meaning, I believe, to produce English opera on a large scale. His troupe will comprise Madame Parepa-Rosa, Madame Vanzini from Covent Garden, a new and 'very handsome' tenor from the Scala, and many other celebrities.—[Tribune Letter.

THE story about General Washington and Governor Posey finds probably more believers in Virginia than elsewhere; and this from the fact that whether the story be true or not, it certainly tallies with the traditions derived from Washington's neighbors and contemporaries, and which are still current. These traditions in regard to Washington's home life and private character all concur in representing him as a man whose chastity was far from being above suspicion. *He was a man, and but a man.* Though a good and a great man, he had his faults. If Governor Posey was not his son, or was even his only illegitimate child, it was not Washington's fault, if we can believe the stories told of him by those who were intimate with his private life.—[Cin. Com. Letter.

A LETTER in the New York Tribune tells this story on Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln: "A blunt Englishman and a devout Presbyterian pastor the other day encountered each other before the little railing that protects the spotless marble thus abused. The Englishman had been surveying the statue, in silent agony, from every possible point of view. The meek inquiry of the pastor as to his opinion of the work of art let loose the pent-up torrents of his wrath, and the swearing of the proverbial bold English dragoon was as nothing, for a few minutes, to his performance. The shocked pastor listened with all his ears, and seemed relieved; till, as the last oath was hissed out, he took up the word and simply added, with clerical unction and fervor, 'THAT'S so!' The profane Briton and the pious pastor understood each other. They agreed on art."

SHOESTRINGS.

They are Proved to be the Curse of America.

[From the Pittsburg Index.]

"A shoestring is a good thing. With what intense admiration have we watched a shoemaker making a string out of a circular piece of leather. And when he rubbed a little dubbing over the string, twisted it on his knee and made it slick and round, admiration swelled into amazement and delight. But leather shoestrings have gone out of fashion. A few elderly gentlemen and some impecunious negro men still cling to them, but females of all complexion laugh them to scorn.

"If a shoestring is a good thing, it will be argued that the longer the string the better thing it is. The proposition admits of debate. A sermon, for instance, is often as good as the majority of shoestrings, but no one will contend that the longer the sermon the better the sermon. If we look deeply into the matter, we shall find that long shoestrings are the curse of this country.

"Let us therefore look deeply into the matter.

"There are thirty millions of people in the United States. Of these, at least twelve millions are women and children, who wear long and generally rotten cotton shoestrings. The few who can afford to wear button gaiters may be thrown out of the account. Now it takes a woman ten minutes to lace up her gaiters, and, as children are restless, it takes much longer to lace their gaiters—say twenty minutes.

"This will be thought an overestimate. But if we reflect that shoes have to be changed several times a day—for no lady can wear the same shoes in the street that she wears in the house—and if we remember that children's strings are always either getting untied or getting in hard knots, we shall find that the estimate is a moderate one. Fifteen minutes, morning and evening, make half an hour a day wasted by each woman and child in lacing and unlacing shoestrings. Men, meanwhile, average three second to each boot or shoe—say twelve seconds in the twenty-four hours.

"Twelve million half hours make six million hours. Time is money. But women's time is not worth much money. We will say then that each hour of women's time is worth one cent. Six millions of cents and sixty thousand dollars wasted every day of the world by the women and children of this nation. There are three hundred and thirteen working days in the year. Three hundred and thirteen times sixty thousand dollars make—what do you suppose? Why, eighteen millions, and seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars—say, in round numbers, nineteen millions of dollars wasted per annum upon this nonsenselacing and unlacing long rotten cotton shoestrings.

"Said we not truly that long shoestrings were the curse of this country?

"What! do you want ladies to go back to slippers and low quarter shoes, and have their stockings eternally full of dirt and coal dust? Or would you have them wear boots, and thus destroy the beauty of the female ankle?

"No, indeed. You greatly mistake us. Not for worlds would we have the ankle look boxed or swollen or in the least degree unsymmetrical.

"What then?

"This, namely: Inasmuch as button gaiters, which cost so much more than laced gaiters—a really nice pair of the former cannot be had for less than $6—inasmuch, we say, as button gaiters themselves are obnoxious to the charge of consuming almost as much time and money as laced gaiters, we would do away altogether with the present style of gaiters.

"But the delight of neat, tight ankles must be preserved at all hazards.

"And here is the practical part of the matter.

"It has been discovered of late that rubber retains its elasticity so permanently that it serves for springs almost if not quite as well as steel. Now if Yankee ingenuity, availing itself of this persistence of force in rubber, cannot invent something that can be drawn on as quickly as a man's boot, that fits the ankle perfectly, and will continue to fit it without puckering, as the elastic in modern men's gaiters always does, and without checking the circulation or the insensible perspiration—thus 'drawing' the foot, as the ladies say—if Yankee invention is not competent to the solution of this problem, then we are hugely mistaken.

"Let it be done. The saving of time and temper will be immense. And with the time and money so saved we will be able to pay off the national debt in less than two hundred years.

"N. B.—It may be well to add for the benefit of those who may still be inclined to accuse us of overestimating the annual waste of money in women's shoestrings that we have purposely taken the census [illegible] instead of 1870, in order to be [illegible] bounds. The population of the [illegible] is not thirty but thirty-[illegible]."

[illegible] on Tuesday, a little boy, [illegible] seriously injured by the [illegible]der-flask with which he

ECONOMIES OF A GREAT CITY.

The "Amateur Casual" Among the London Dustmen.

Mr. James Greenwood, whose sketches under the name of the "Amateur Casual," excited so much interest a few years ago, has begun to work a new vein in his peculiar field of labor. In the March number of London Society he gives the first of a series of "Studies of Street Life." The subject is the London Dustman, and the sketch embodies some curious facts, illustrating the economic phases of the daily life of a great city. Mr. Greenwood says the dustman's profits are large in London—necessarily large, because the city is so vast and so populous that immense quantities of material would go to waste, but for the industry of the busy class of refuse-gatherers. The dustmen are not mere scavengers in London; they are members of an organized society, which has a lord for its President, rules and regulations for its guidance, a charitable fund for its sick, and a medal by which its agents are distinguished from impostors—and at the last Christmas season the following remarkable circular was served upon the householders of the city:

"To the Respected Household:

"We, your constant dustmen, beg to remind you that the season has arrived, when you so kindly gratify us with your bounty. At the same time we take the liberty of cautioning you against the imposition of persons who call themselves dustmen, but are merely scavengers. Whoever calls for this paper, please ask him to show his medal, which has a figure of Britannia on one side, and a portrait of Lord —— on the other, and you will deeply oblige your humble servants."

Mr. Greenwood says of this hint for a Christmas gift, that "it is cheering to discover that the celebrated 'Literary Dustman,' whose fame lives in song, did not in vain demonstrate the advantages attending a polite education and the cultivation of refinement, though in a soil no more promising than ashes. The prized medal is doubtless to be found suspended by a bit of blue ribbon round the neck of our 'constant dustman,' hidden by the grimy smock that covers his manly bosom. His poetic bosom, or why 'constant?' Not your 'respectful,' or your 'grateful,' or your 'dutiful' dustman; but your 'constant' dustman."

The regular wages of the London Dustman are equivalent to about $3 50 a week in American currency; but he gets a fee from the householder for every load of rubbish he carries away, and his "perks" (his facetious short-hand word for perquisites) consist of the unconsidered trifles that find their way into the ash-bin, or the valuable trinkets or stray silver spoons which careless servants cast away; the master contractor, who makes his bargain with the municipal authorities, is rarely visible. He provides premises and all convenient tools and machinery, and not uncommonly all that he stipulates for is the whole of the "clear stuff," that is to say, the ashes and the "breeze," or fuel for kiln use. The details of the business are managed by the "yard foreman," who engages the great gang of "sifters" and "servers."

The scenes in the yards, where girls and women do the work, are graphically described by Mr. Greenwood, as follows:

"At a yard not far from St. Paul's, any day of the week, excepting Sunday, may be seen more than an acre of dust heaps, little and big, and mighty mounds of dust-bin refuse, and working among it, in it, literally standing in it above their manly lace-up boots, squatting in it waist high, a swarm of women and young girls. Why females, and only females, should be employed at such laborious and disgusting labor, is more than I can say, but it is without doubt 'the custom of the trade' through and through. The spectacle of a dust-yard at 'full blast' furnishes a grim commentary on our boasted gentle dealing with the softer sex. Maidens, mothers, grandmothers (creatures not the most refined, it is true, but undoubtedly with a deal of womanly nature as yet unobliterated by constant dust-scrubbing) working for bare bread at an occupation that a coal-heaver or a street-scavenger would disdain, on account of its nastiness and its extreme severity. Let not the gentle reader turn from the picture because of its ugliness, but somehow find courage to contemplate it, with a view perhaps to considering—might not something be done toward lifting out of the dust, literally, the five or six hundred women, young and old, who, within a circuit of four miles from St. Paul's, grub and root among ofial and garbage pretty much as pigs do, and to the same end, the securing of food enough to keep life in them. This is not 'sensation;' it is strict truth. This is exactly what takes place.

"It is curious how much that is really valuable is fished out of every 'serving' of stuff that the recently arrived dustman has just shot down. I think that even the dead kittens are not wasted; they, at least, make excellent manure, and that is a commodity worth money. Material quite as unpromising looking is carefully put by. The baskets of the poor sifter are arranged at each side of her, and behind her, and if the work were less repulsive it would be amusing to watch the dexterity that is only to be acquired by long experience, with which she 'sorts' and 'pitches.'

"There is a basket for bones, one for rags, one for broken glass, another for any sort of metal, and last, though not least, one for bread. A considerable quantity of this last-mentioned article, in wasteful lumps as large as a brick, in slices just bitten and then abandoned, corner bits of crusts, all ingrained with ashes and blue with mildew. Of what use could this stuff be, I asked myself; and as I contemplated the basket growing each moment more full, I thought in my wisdom that probably there is nothing so entirely useless as dirty, stale and mouldy bread; but I was speedily undeceived. 'It is worth thirty shillings a week to me every week of my life,' the yard forman explained; 'I don't know what process he puts it through, but I sell it to a pig breeder in the country. It goes by canal when I get a few tons of it, and he gives me half a crown a hundred weight for it.'"

The following paragraphs have a touch of the comic:

"The appearance of the girls and the women at work at the dreadful heaps is a sight to remember. Their costume is decidedly picturesque. Manly garb is quite as commonly seen adorning their bulky bodies as flimsier though orthodox raiment. The oddest part of it, however, is that huddled up as they are in rags of every shape and hue (it was winter time, and the snow was lying thick on the ground when I last saw them), and many of them with tattered old coats and waistcoats somehow bound or buttoned about them, as regards the girls and the younger women especially, there appeared a desperate attempt to be in the 'fashion' in the matter of half-dressing and bonnet-wearing.

"I have no idea who was the genius that invented and introduced to polite society the unsightly abomination, the chignon; but in a person of such exquisite taste, there would doubtless be found the most delicate sensibility, and what a terrible shock it would cause him to see his idol crowning the sconces of the poor dusk-begrimmed scarecrows! Not modest little bunches of padded hair, but enormous protrusions as large almost as the head that they encumbered, and secured from falling off in consequence of the violent oscillations of the young sifters by means of a 'hair net,' the meshes of which, crusted with fine ash, were as thick as packing twine. I think I never witnessed so strong an instance of the debasing influence of fashion, except it was some time since, when I visited Portland convict prison, and noticing a difference in the trowsers of the close-cropped one who attended chapel on Sunday, was informed that it was not at all uncommon for prisoners to somehow procure a needle, and with fine strands of oakum for thread, remodel the legs of their unmentionables, tightening them at the knee, and making them 'set over the shoe,' as was the fashion in the free world when they last experienced the felicity of treading its paths."

The earnings of the "hill women," as they are called, average about sixteen pence sterling (25 cents) per day, and on this small sum many of them support families, with the aid of the wood, which is their perquisite, from the dust heaps, and occasional "pickings." It is asserted that they are, as a body, a healthy class of people, and on this point Mr. Greenwood gives some valuable information. He says:

"It is at least a comfort to learn that in the face of these hardships, these unlucky creatures, driven to seek a crust in our dust-bins, are not only ordinarily, but extraordinarily healthy. No less an authority than Dr. Guy informs us that he has given close and particular attention to the class in question, and that they are among the healthiest of our working population. This, as regards the 'hill-women;' of the men, the dustmen 'and servers,' he reports them 'a healthy, ruddy-complexioned race, the healthiest set of men I have ever seen.' He even goes the length of asserting that experience and observation justifies him in declaring that no score of selected London tradesmen could be found to match the same number of dustmen brought casually together. Indeed, so often is it shown that individuals employed at the nastiest of work enjoy perfect immunity from the most virulent diseases, that it is hard to understand what it is that breeds fever and pestilence.

"Somewhere at Lambeth, a few years since, there lived a bone-crusher, who was likewise a bone-boiler and a maker of soap, and beside all this, did a large business in the manufacture of bone-dust manure by the agency of sulphuric acid. At last the combined odors arising from these manufactures induced the neighbors to send the Sanitary Inspector to speak with him, and in the end he was summoned to appear before a magistrate and show cause why, as a bone-boiler and crusher he should not be abolished. He responded with the promptitude of a man who holds the reins of victory in his hands. He had not one argument to show in justification of his right to keep his mills revolving and his tanks bubbling; he brought with him nine distinct arguments, not one of which could be gainsaid, in the shape of a family of eight girls and boys with their mother.

"The good lady herself had been installed mistress of the bone mill as soon as, with her enterprising husband, she returned from her wedding tour, and never since had she, for a single month, been away from it. All the children were born on the premises, and there they were well grown and perfectly jolly and healthy, and not one of them had even known what serious illness was. Moreover, there was forthcoming ample medical testimony to the effect that during the prevalence of cholera that was devastating the neighborhood not a single one of the many 'hands' employed about the awful smelling coppers was in the least affected. It is very extraordinary."

☞Fanny Janauschek sailed for Europe last week with the intention of spending the summer at some of the German watering places. She will be the leading dramatic star of the American stage next season. The following list will show how successful her last engagements were: She played at Troy four times, commencing Dec. 8, and received for her share $3,000; at Buffalo seven times, commencing Dec. 12, and received $5,000; Louisville, Dec. 20, five times, $3,900; Washington, Dec. 28, four times, $3,500; Cleveland, Jan. 15, six times, $4,500; Albany, Jan. 30, seven times, $6,800; Chicago, Feb. 6, seven times, $2,000; Indianapolis, Feb. 16, four times, $2,000; Terre Haute, Feb. 13, three times, $1,800; Kansas City, Feb. 21, four times, $2,400; St. Louis, Feb. 27, eight times, $9,800; Cincinnati, March 20, seven times, $3,500. This makes a total of $53,300, from which deducting $30,000 as expenses, leaves for net profit $34,300 in little over three months.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Napoleon to Restore the Pope, and the Pope to Restore Napoleon.

THIERS IN THE PLOT.

[World Rome Letter, March 28.]

The following remarkable statement appears in this day's republican journal, La Capitale, purporting to be a revelation from the Vatican. Without being in a position to vouch for the truth of any statements that appear in the above-named paper, there seems enough of probability about it to give it a certain amount of interest and importance:

Saturday last, the 25th, early in the morning, Father Beckx received a courier from France (further on we shall have occasion to say who are the couriers of the Jesuits and the Vatican) bearing two dispatches, one from Colonel Charette, the other from Thiers. Charette stated in his that he had come to an understanding with the ex-emperor Napoleon regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Napoleon himself confessed that the Gallacian clergy had led him into error, and said that he was ready to give up all the papers he held compromising certain ecclesiastics noted for their Gallicanism, and especially the Archbishop Monsignor Darboy, in order that the Papal court might be enabled to take such measures against them as might be felt needful. The only condition of the Papal restoration to be this: That Pius IX should embrace liberal views with respect to the temporal power, the advice of the Jesuit fathers being that advantage should be taken of the circumstances of the Ecumenical Council being still pending to obtain from that assembly an expression of a desire for reform, so that Pius IX might appear to make concessions only to the wishes of the Catholic bishops. Charette promises to lead 50,000 men on to Paris to restore the Napoleonic government. He earnestly desires the Jesuits to open asylums throughout Italy in which zouaves and other volunteers of the Catholic crusade may be sheltered, so as to be ready at a given time, when the Roman question is matured, to burst out at once all over the peninsula. "Rest assured," concludes Colonel de Charette, "that within three months' time Napoleon will be throned once more in Paris."

The dispatch of M. Thiers is addressed to Charette. In this Thiers states that he trusts entirely in him, and that in exchange for the good offices lent for the restoration of order he should be permitted to make his attempt to re-establish the temporal power of the Pope.

Father Beckx, on receipt of the above dispatches, hastened at once, ill as he is, to the Vatican, and in the afternoon a council was held in the Convent of the Gesu, at which two other fathers only were present—three in all. It is a known fact that, according to the rule of the Jesuits, when affairs of deep importance are to be discussed, the council is only to consist of three individuals—the Father-General and two others nominated for the purpose. Father Beckx having been suffering for some time from a dangerous illness, in apprehension of his death the two father-councillors have been resident here in Rome.

In this council of three Father Beckx, communicating the news he had received, said that God hereby evidently opened up a vista of lively hope for the restoration of the temporal power; but that, on the other hand, it could not be ignored that there was a dark spot on their horizon, this dark cloud being none other than the Protestant priest Becker, at Berlin, who is with the Prussian troops in France, and who preaches, as the true principles of Christianity, brotherhood, freedom, and, above all, the gospel and Protestantism, and opposes the attempts of the Jesuits with such ardor, faith, enthusiasm and eloquence, that the Vatican despairs of all hope of inducing Germany to endure the restoration of the temporal power.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the courier left Rome with the reply of the Jesuit fathers. The couriers of the Jesuits are the nuns of the Sacre Cœur, and they are the bearers to and fro of the dispatches. The central post-office is the Trinita de' Monti. This does not however exclude the use made by the Jesuits of a certain De Sanctis, formerly an employe in the Passport-office. It is scarcely necessary to add that the news which we here communicate to our readers is in perfect accordance with the Bonapartist attempts, with the letters Napoleon has been writing to win the hearts of his soldiers, about whom he has been writing to his marshals, that they may be recompensed in a measure regulated by the valor shown by them on the battlefield, as well as it is known that De Charette is altogether occupied in collecting troops for an attack upon Rome.

It would by no means be a surprise to any one should M. Thiers turn Bonapartist. He is still the author of the History of the Consulate and the Empire.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

What the Jews in Poland and Russia Are Not Allowed to Wear.

[Chicago Tribune Letter.]

A curious rescript has been recently issued in Poland in regard to the Jews, which, though reflecting especially in Poland and Russia, is of general interest, and gives a hint of much that is common in the religious management of all European countries. It is in regard to the dress of the Jews, the principal point of which I will give:

1. In regard to the men. The wearing of Jewish clothing is prohibited to the Jews, except to the rabbis and other Jewish teachers, and then only as long as they continued to exercise the functions of their office. The following are among the forbidden articles of Jewish dress: Silk and half-silken jackets, girdles, fur caps, and all coverings for the head that are of a Jewish cut; also short pantaloons and shoes. The Jews are forbidden, too, to wear beards and long hair over the temples, and are not allowed to friz it into locks. Instead of their ancient costume, they must wear clothing similar to that of the other inhabitans of Poland, and must not make it out of silk or half-silk. They are permitted to use clothing of the pattern of the Russians. When they do this, it is specially permitted them to wear their beard, yet not with locks on the temple. Those Jews who wear German clothing, as, for example, dress coats, paletots, &c., dare not, under any pretence, retain their beards. As a dress particularly commended to them, is an overcoat reaching to the knee, or ankles, after the ordinary cut of that worn by the Russian merchants. Their pantaloons, in such cases, can be worn either inside or outside of their boots. But to this dress belongs, necessarily, a neckcloth and an ordinary cap or hat, which dare not be omitted. The Russian overcoat must not be made of silk or half-silk, but of cloth or some lighter stuff from wool, linen or cotton. Such overcoats may be worn at any time, in summer as well as winter. It is not required, however, that the Jews who adopt the Russian costume must also cut their hair round, *a la russe.* This is left to their own taste. The Jews are not forbidden, even when they use Russian dress, to wear cloaks, whether with or without long collars, agirkas, furs, &c, according to their ability and state of health. Such costume as the Russian coachmen wear, called armikas, are not to be forced on the Jews. In regard to those articles of underclothing which the Jews may wear while praying in their synagogues, the police dare not raise any difficulties with the Jews. Nor dare the police officers force their way into the synagogues to search after forbidden articles of dress. The police must, nevertheless, watch that there is not, under the pretext of religion, smuggled into use any of those garments which the Jews formerly wore (as, also, some of the respectable Poles), as, for example, the opencze. In case of obstinate persistence in the use of Jewish clothing, or in wearing the beard, there will be a penalty imposed which may extend even to imprisonment (how long is not said).

2. In regard to the Jewish women. These must lay off unconditionally the Jewish dress. This embraces a great variety of bonnets, trimmings, &c., which in the laws are specified with great minuteness. The Jewesses must wear ordinary hoods, or else hats, and dress after the ordinary Russian fashion. By order of the Czar of Russia, the partial shaving of the hair, heretofore so common, is forbidden to Jewesses of the wealthier classes. A penalty of five rubels is imposed for any violation of this law. Those Jewesses who have religious scruples about wearing their hair naked, must not cover it with bands and imitations of woollen perukes; but they may do as many old women do, both among Christians and Jews, namely, wear bonnets reaching down over their brows. All Jewesses who persist in covering their hair with bands must appear, in company with their husbands, or nearest relatives, before the police, where they will be compelled to lay off their bands. In case of Jewesses having pains in their heads, or having lost their hair, chignons, made out of the hair of others, will be permitted. The examination of a Jewess to discover whether she has shaved her hair can take place only at the police headquarters, in the presence of her husband, or nearest relatives, and only when an accusation in writing shall have been made. In case the accusation is false, the accuser is then amenable to the law.

This rescript is meant to be a move in the direction of religious liberty, and is, indeed, a relaxing of the former severities imposed upon the Jews; but it is interesting as showing how far the Russians have yet to come. This measure has been taken because of like advances that have been made by the Western nations, and particularly because in the Franco-Prussian war the Jews of both countries have shown a like patriotism with the other citizens. I find such a prejudice everywhere in Europe against the Jews that they are not believed to be capable of patriotism, but to love any land rather than their own. Whether this is so or not, the Jews would certainly be justified if it were so.

☞The St. Louis Westlich Post publishes the following letter, which, it says, is copied verbatim, and was written in Roman script. The editor infers therefrom the ultimate absorption of the German population in this country, and fusion into the American element:

"RACINE, 15 Martz '71.

"Mein Freund: Oxkoose me dat I Schreib you in Englisch. Ich habe so long stadt in Visconsin gewont, das ich alredy twise have gevoted. Das Englischer steet mir so vor dat I can not hardly schwetz any degtsch no more.

"Mein adresse ese zwei mile from Racine in busch. So you send it nach der postmeister, I get em."

THE AVERAGE NOVEL.

What It Is, Where It Comes From, and How It is Made.

The Average Novel, we are glad to believe comes from England. The American productions in this field are either too good, though this is rare, or too bad, which is very frequent, to be classed in this category. But England furnishes us with large quantities which seem to be in the same condition that Mr. Theodore Tilton believes Grant's administration to be. They are tolerated, and when a novel is tolerated, and comes from abroad, it is usually extensively read.

An English writer of note has lately published a book entitled "The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century," in which he takes up Fielding, Richardson, Smollett and other well-known writers of that time, endeavoring to apply their characters and inventions in illustration of the manners and morals of their age. He might nearly as well have taken the police reports of the same age and presented them as mirrors of the society of the day. He might just as well have taken the novels of to-day and considered them as reflecting the prevailing society, habits, and sentiments of the present time, and we all know how absurd that would be. Mr. Forsyth has concluded from his observation of the society of the eighteenth century through the novels of the time that it was more corrupt than the society of the present day, from which we can only infer that Mr. Forsyth has not studied modern society through modern novels. Had he done so, his conclusion might have been exactly the reverse.

THE MODELS.

Mr. Chas. Reade, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Disraeli, are certainly not average novelists. They stand, each in his own way, head and shoulders above them. But these gentlemen are responsible for the production of the models upon which the average novels, exaggerating their faults and entirely eliminating their virtues, are formed. Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair" has been the progenitor of scores of "fashionable" novels, in which nothing less than an "Hon." finds representation. This "aristocratic" school, which has been very popular ever since the success of "Lothair," is supplied by ladies and gentlemen who are themselves members of the *haut ton* in good standing, but perhaps of cramped families; and that their pictures are life-like may be imagined from the utter insipidity of the characters, dialogue, and plot. The hero or the heroine must at least belong to a family which came into England along with William the Conqueror. There is some unimpassioned adultery, a very stupid and incomprehensible seduction, or an illegitimate child at all events, which supplies the needful element of forbidden fruit, without which even your fashionable novel is no longer endurable. The average novels built upon Mr. Trollope's foundation are, of course, still more dreary. Mr. Trollope himself sometimes barely escapes from falling into the novelistic slough of despair, so closely does he adhere to the common-place of English society. Those who simply photograph this same society in a very bad light, and entirely without the art of retouching the negative which Mr. Trollope certainly has, only give us pictures which are as monotonous as would be a panorama of the alkali desert of the great west. A mild theme of semi-idiotic and entirely imbecile and inactive jealousy; an invalid, whining wife to do the complaining and drive the husband off to at least a game of billiards and a cigar; or the most transparent of pretended mysteries in regard to the disposition of moneys or time, in all that is necessary to start the machine and grind out the average English novel of the society school.

Mr. Charles Reade's example and success are responsible for another sort of production, which, if not quite so harmless, has usually the merit of being more exciting. Just as Mr. Wilkie Collins made the detective popular; just as 'Guy Livingstone' fathered a peculiarly sentimental sentimentalism in the lover's school; just as the influence of M. Fechter has driven nine out of every ten of English actors into angular motions, awkward gestures, and chopping their words half the time and drawling the other half, so did Mr. Charles Reade create a perfect epidemic of bigamy among the average novelists by his "Griffith Gaunt." It was thought that it was only necessary to introduce this element broadly enough, in order to bring down the same amount of abuse, and consequently attain the same amount of success, that Mr. Reade secured. To appreciate the extent of this kind of infection, we may simply recall the fact that an English critical journal, in reviewing a new novel, recently noticed, as something entirely exceptional, that there was not a criminal in it, and that even bigamy was avoided, though but by a hair-breadth.

If Mr. Reade could accomplish all this with the theme of bigamy, what may we expect in the way of the Simon-pure, unadulterated, professional, and bare-faced Social Evil, which forms the refrain of his story of "A Terrible Temptation." It is already receiving the social recognition which will entitle it to the leading of a new school. Bought and paid for by Every Saturday and printed in its columns, its financial merits have been so far acknowledged that Harper's Weekly consents to publish it in instalments three weeks later. The real heroine, of the introductory chapters at least, is an unveiled and brazen women of the town—not even etherealized by disease of the pulmonary order, nor relieved by any sentiment of real love, as was Dumas' *Dame aux Camelias;* not so vaguely defined as to leave us constantly and always in doubt as to the real character, as in the case of Becky Sharp; but a confessed, and withal a vulgar, representative of the London lorette—coarse in language, devoid of sentiment, uncouth in display, mercantile in spirit. She is given to hysterics, from which the threat of water on a lilac silk alone serves to bring her out. She indulges in profanity occasionally, bad grammar and slang always, and a constant disposition to parade her infamy. With Mr. Reade's vigorous style, and his habit of calling things by their right names, there is no mincing matters here. But how shall we ever endure the flood of this sort of thing as it will pour down upon us in the average novel, without any redemption in the style, invention, character, and description which Mr. Reade gives us?

ONE WAY IT IS DONE.

The average novel manufactured, although an imitation, upon an entirely different process from the model. One can imagine that Mr. Dickens, Mr. Thackeray, or Mr. Reade should have formed a group of characters which he wished to present to the public, and then have caused these characters to act according to their nature, and so work out a little world and a little history of their own. The average novel, on the other hand, is evidently constructed upon a different plan. The story, the plot, or certain incidents are mapped out, and certain individuals are adapted to the situations. The true novelist chooses a theme which it is his purpose to elaborate, to work out in detail, from which to establish some theory or principle; the average novelist proceeds to marry his lovers, seduce his heroines, bigamize his husbands or wives, and detect his heroes, allowing these incidents and events to work out any theme that may incidentally adapt itself. The result is, very naturally, that the novel has neither characters nor principles—it has simply names and incidents. The rule has been for some time past that there must be either murder or bigamy, henceforth, after the success of Mr. Reade's "Terrible Temptation," it will probably demand at least one or two representatives of the class of London women who frequent the Cremorne Gardens and Holborn Casino—unattractive as they are. The average novel reader will be pretty well convinced, before he gets through with the new series, that the doctrine already laid down by Mr. Reade, that every gentleman keeps a mistress before he is married, is universally accepted in England.

When we recall the fact that the average novel is absolutely devoid of every merit of style, of thought, of character, of real life, of actual experience, even of intelligent observation; that its descriptions of nature, like its descriptions of men and women, are the labored products of a fancy that is by no means free; that its moral is sickly, or forced, or entirely invisible; that its jumble of insignificant incidents and the twaddle that passes for conversation, are ruinous to mind and memory; and, finally, that it counts its readers by the hundreds of thousands, we can begin to estimate its true value to literature and its real contribution—the only one—to the condition of that society in which it takes the place of history.

Andrew Jackson Davis Explains.

Andrew Jackson Davis, the "Seer" of the Spiritualists, who was lately reported to have renounced the faith, thus states his convictions in a letter to a friend: "1. I am a Spiritualist. 2. I have seen and held conversations with persons who once lived on earth. 3. I have, at intervals in my life, exercised the functions proper to several phases of mediumship, and still continue to exercise these functions when occasion requires. 4, and lastly. I know that death is not the end of my personal existence, and I believe intuitively that I am immortal. In justice to me, Bro. Wilson, I ask that you will state that the foundation of my own experience is clairvoyance; but that the idea lately circulated that I have 'recanted,' or wish to exalt clairvoyance at the expense of mediumship, is wholly erroneous. My recent effort was directed toward the abuses and misapplications and absurd doctrines which prevail among people who have absorbed the wonders and delights of Spiritualism, and omitted the great ideas and rational principles upon which alone the world can ever accomplish much religious progress."

BONNER AND HIS HORSES.

A Morning with the Great American Horse-Fancier—Marvels of Speed and Beauty.

AN EXPENSIVE HOBBY.

[Hamilton Busbey in the Toledo Blade.]

It was a damp, cloudy morning in March. Stepping from a Fifth-avenue stage I crossed to the west side of the city, following Twenty-seventh street. Beyond Eighth avenue I halted in front of a high fence inclosing a brick building. I looked at my watch, and the hands pointed to half-past eight o'clock. I rapped on the door, and then waited probably a full minute for the summons to be answered.

I heard the springing of the lock, and then the door was cautiously opened by a lad, who looked inquiringly into my face.

"Is Mr. Bonner in?"

"Yes, sir."

The next moment the door had closed behind me, and I was crossing the walk or alley between the fence and the stable. The stable is of brick, two and a half stories high, and plainly but substantially built. The sliding doors were pushed back about one-third the full distance, and, as I looked through the opening, I saw a stout-shouldered gentleman, short of stature, bending eagerly over the foot of a horse.

"Good morning, Mr. Bonner," I said.

The round smiling face turned at the salutation, and Mr. Bonner stretched forth his hand with "Good morning, Mr. B.; I see you keep your appointment spite of rain and mud."

"Oh, rain does not harm me. Looking after the feet of the King?" and I nodded toward the horse.

"Yes; I always superintend the shoeing of my horses. As a lot the farriers are so bad that I cannot find it in my nature to trust them. And as I have the shoes of each horse removed every three weeks, I have no little of the superintending to do."

"You seem to have Dexter loaded down with blankets this morning," I remarked, as my eyes surveyed what I could see of the king of trotters.

"Well, you see I had to throw the doors partially open in order to get the light, and with the light there is a draught of damp, chilly air. In his box Dexter wears but a single blanket; but standing here, as you see him now, it is necessary to protect him from the raw atmosphere; therefore I ordered the groom to throw on the extra blankets. You know the proverb: 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' A week ago I had what you might call a practical illustration of the truth of the proverb. One of our enterprising photographers was very anxious to secure a picture of Joe Elliott. I permitted the groom to throw the blanket from the horse, and stand him in the yard for something like half an hour, until a good negative had been obtained. The photographer was profuse in thanks, but this little kindness on my part came very near costing me very dear. Joe Elliott caught a severe cold, and for two days I thought he would not live. I blistered him strongly, however, and now he is almost himself again."

"That was unfortunate. But what beautiful feet Dexter has. They are fine, full, and have as bright an enamel upon them as you find upon the feet of a colt."

"You may well say that Dexter has beautiful feet. They were not what they are, as you well know, when I purchased the horse. Hard work usually first tells upon the feet, and most effectively. Had Dexter remained upon the track another year, it is a question in my mind if he would not have been permanently lame. In fact, as is well known, he was quite lame in one of his fore feet when he came into my stable. By careful shoeing and intelligent treatment of his feet, I have made a new horse of him. This," added Mr. Bonner, taking a plate from the nail where it hung against the wall, "is the shoe in which Dexter made his record of 2:17¼ at Buffalo, the 14th of August, 1867. Now let us see if it will fit his foot."

Obedient to instruction the farrier held up the foot of Dexter, and Mr. Bonner laid the shoe upon its sole. The foot dwarfed the appearance of the shoe. As indicated by the racing plate, the foot of Dexter is now one-third larger and harder than it was when he retired from the turf. Had I not seen with my own eyes, I should have pronounced so much expansion and healthy growth impossible.

"You see what intelligent treatment will do for the horse," remarked Mr. Bonner, with one of his peculiar smiles. "If Dexter with his cramped and bad feet was worth $33,000 to me in 1867, with sound and healthy feet he certainly is worth twice that sum to me now."

"But how does he act on the road, Mr. Bonner?"

"You should not ask that question, as you have ridden behind him yourself since he has been in my stable. Doble used to warn me not to give him his head in a crowd. Says he, 'If he gets under headway, there is no use trying to stop him. He will get away from you certain.' Prof. Hamilton gave me a lesson in the management of Dexter which was valuable. I now feel as safe behind him as I do behind anything in the stable. I have made Dexter know that I am his master, and by firmness and kindness I control him."

While nailing on the shoes, Dexter betrayed a little nervousness. It was now nine o'clock. "John, bring him his feed," ordered Mr. Bonner. And then turning to me, he continued: "The horses have a light feed at six o'clock in the morning, and then another feed at nine o'clock. I do not believe in cramming too much down their throats at one time. Dexter is restless now, because he wants the second installment of his breakfast." The oats were brought, and the king of trotters stood quietly munching them until the shoeing was finished. Mr. Bonner then had the blanket taken off, in order that I might see the form of the horse. What a splendid animal! He stands fifteen hands one inch and a half; in color a glossy brown, a blaze in the face and four white feet, the white running well up the legs; a large clean head, and bright prominent eyes, which sparkle with gladness and flash courage and wisdom. Muscled like a giant, and as smoothly-limbed as a thoroughbred, he looks every inch a trotter. Though thirteen years of age, he is just in his prime. He was bred in Orange county, New York; his sire, Rysdyck's Hambletonian, and his dam a mare by American Star. The stories about him being a Clay are pure fiction. Dexter never looked better in his life than he did on that stormy morning in March when Mr. Bonner welcomed me to his stable. The horse has the freedom of a light warm, and roomy lot.

We walked down the broad hall or aisle, and found Dexter into his box. Mr. Bonner then placed himself in front of the door of the apartment adjoining the King's and called "Come pet! come pet!"

The beautiful gray mare, Peerless, fashioned in the mold of the Arabian steed, pricked up her ears, and came bounding eagerly toward her owner. She gracefully arched her neck, threw back her blood-like ears in playful mood, shook her thin silken mane, and got up a charming attitude for our benefit.

"Peerless is something of a coquette," said Mr. Bonner. "She is as dainty as a woman, and I verily believe, like a pretty woman, has unbounded faith in her personal charms. She is full of animation, as gentle as a kitten, as fleet as the wind. Do you wonder that I make a pet of her?"

As I looked into her great radiant eyes and marked the perfect beauty of her form, the heart and mind responded "No" to the question before the lips could give utterance to the monosyllable. Though well along in years, Peerless shows no signs of age. She is as fleet and nimble as in the proud days agone. She was foaled in 1853, got by American Star. She has long been one of the chief ornaments of Mr. Bonner's stable. On the other side of the broad aisle are four stalls, all models of neatness. In the first stall stands the little bay beauty, Pocahontas. She was foaled in 1869, and bred in Massachusetts. She is as handsome as a picture by an artist who worships beauty, and puts beauty into his pictures. I have ridden faster behind her than I ever rode before in my life. Coming from the Fashion Course one evening the mare was given her head and as she squatted and spread herself in the air, the wind, born of her terrific flight, rushed into my ears and nearly deafened me; while the effort to keep track of the flying feet made the brain dizzy. Pocahontas has done her mile in 2:19½, and my word for it she can beat any trotter in the world in a brush to road wagon on the Harlem flats. She has more strength, substance, and muscular development this spring than she ever had.

In the stall next to Pocahontas I found the old bob tail mare, Flatbush Maid.—She was foaled in 1852, and but little is known of her pedigree. Her mate, Lady Palmer, by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Sarpedon, was not in the stable, but up in Connecticut nipping the grass of early spring.

These mares, though past their prime, are still fleet of foot; but they now have entered upon the troubles and the joys of maternity. Each is in foal to Edward Everett. It was in May, 1862, that Flatbush Maid and Lady Palmer won their greatest fame. On the 10th of May Mr. Bonner took the mares from his stable and drove them double on the Fashion course, to road wagon, a mile in the wonderful time of 2:26. And on the 13th of the same month he sent them two miles on the same course, 5:01¼ the second quarter of the second mile being trotted in 33 seconds. Let us hope that the laurels that these mares won on the road will be kept green by the performance of their decendants.

In the third stall in the stable I found the bay gelding, Joe Elliott, now six years old. He is a marvel and no mistake. Last fall he trotted his mile in 2:18¼, and there is no telling how fast he will go before we look upon the sombre hues of autumn. He has grown stouter and stronger during the winter, and looks like he has power enough to carry him below Dexter's 2:17¼. He was got by Edward Everett and his dam was a blood like mare from Kentucky. In the fourth and last stall was the old horse Lantern, looking as vigorous as a six year old. He is twenty-two years of age; and still can carry you fast enough to make your head swim. He is a horse of wonderful vitality. His sire was Black Bashaw, and his dam a well-bred mare from Virginia.

Leaving the stable, Mr. Bonner conducted me across the backyard, and into the box of the grand stallion, Edward Everett, by Hambletonian, dam by imp. Margrave. I never saw the horse looking better. Already Edward Everett has a proud fame as the sire of such horses as Mountain Boy and Joe Elliott. But just now he is in retirement from the stud. Mr. Bonner paid $20,000 for him, and keeps him standing idle.

"Where is Bruno?" I asked, as we stepped from Edward Everett's box.

"Oh, he is up at Hartford taking exercise and breathing pure air in his paddock. You see I do not have room here for all of my horses. Startle is at Carl Burr's on Long Island. I am building a new stable on Fifty-Sixth street, near Fifth avenue, where I hope to make all my trotters comfortable. The stable will be connected with my new residence on Fifty-seventh street, by an arched balcony. When we move up some time during the summer, then I will be able to look through the glass of my library door into Dexter's parlor."

"That will be convenient. Carl Burr thinks highly of Startle; in fact, he cherishes the hope that he will some day beat Dexter's time."

"It will be a good horse that beats Dexter; still, I think with Carl that if Dexter's record ever is wiped out it will be by the young horse Startle. I paid George Alley $20,000 for him last fall, and only a few days ago Alley offered me $30,000 for him. Of course I declined to sell, as I do not buy horses on speculation."

"But your stable is very expensive to you."

"Yes. But then fast horses represent my only extravagance. They are my hobby, and I am fortunate enough to indulge the hobby."

Bruno, I would explain, is by Hambletonian, dam Kate, a mare bred in Canada. He is one of the fastest horses in the world to the three-quarter pole, but, if I mistake not, has a little too much temper for the road. Startle is now four years old. He was sired by Rysdyks Hambletonian, and his dam is Lizzie Walker, by American Star. Last fall, as a three-year old, he trotted his mile at Fleetwood Park in 2:36, and was at once purchased by Mr. Bonner for $20,000.

Mr. Bonner has the finest and most costly stable of trotters in the world. He owns nothing but what is fast enough to distance all rivals on Harlem Lane. His horses are worth about $180,000, and he keeps them exclusively for the road. His face is frequently seen in our trotting parks, but not one of his horses ever engages in a race. He is fond of driving, and you see him out on the road almost any pleasant afternoon, behind one or more of his flyers, for sometimes he drives double, usually putting together Lady Palmer and Peerless, or Lantern and Peerless. Dexter, however, is his favorite.

LA BELLE FRANCE.

Complexion of the National Assembly—The Predomination of Bald Heads—Why the Imperialists Must Succeed—The New European Powers.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MENTONE, April 2, 1871.

The intolerance of the French Assembly has proved that the Representatives elected in the hour of great national agony cannot be trusted to wisely administer the affairs of France—Reds and Royalists united to refuse a hearing to the Imperialists who had the manhood to speak for their absent sovereign. It was lovely then for the Reds, but not so serene when Victor Hugo was met with the same intolerance and in a passion resigned. And worse than all, the country Deputies have added insult to injury by avowing that "Hugo does not speak good French." The great majority of the Assembly are old men who cling to the tradition of a past age. Looking down upon the Assembly it seems at first like a conclave of priests, for two-thirds of the members are bald-headed. The trite old adage of "wisdom in age" seems to be at fault in this instance. Thiers is very clever—not a doubt of it. He has an elephant on his hands and "what will he do with it?" He is nearly 74 years old, and if physical incapacity or the constant tension of mind should strike him down, there is chaos at once. Elected by 26 departments, a moral influence was given to Thiers, which he deserved for his indefatigable efforts previously to induce other countries to interfere in behalf of France. His solicitude and patriotism are undoubted. A younger and more vigorous man might be expected to retain power for several years, but this cannot be the case with the Thiers Government. And one error has been committed already. Thiers has in debate told the Assembly that they are sovereign. So far they have proved docile. But if the "rurals" take the bit in their teeth and choose to act for themselves. Thiers cannot withdraw from his utterances, and he has furnished them the argument to sustain themselves. They have stubbornly refused to go to Paris, and at Versailles they will have a guard of 50,000 troops. The French opposition think that either Thiers is their accomplice in preparing for a Bourbon restoration, by a coup d'etat, in which event they will be as docile as lambs, or that he is planning to cajole them in order to make himself President of a Republic, in which case there is danger that the "rurals" may push him aside and make their attempt for a monarchy. There is one evident fact: the Assembly has matured no definite plan, and is greatly discontented with itself, false with Thiers, dissatisfied with themselves because they don't know what they want, and with Thiers because they don't know what he wants. The monarchists whisper that he is for a Republic, and has cheated them. The Republicans, on the contrary, swear he is for a monarchy. They all agree that he is very despotic, both with his subordinates and with the Assembly.

SALE OF CROWN PROPERTY.

I understand this question is being matured by the Reds, which will soon be presented and cause a show of intentions. The alienation of all the Crown property, including the diamonds, is to be presented. The value would go a considerable way toward paying the Prussians; and how can this question be combated by Republicans? For a Republic will need no imperial domains, palaces or diamonds.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Over 300,000 men have been already sent home from the armies. The line regiments are, however, detained, and the best troops are being concentrated at Paris. In all probability over 100,000 line troops will be there next week, who will receive constant reenforcements until they can suppress the Montmartre Republic. The troops now in Germany are to be picked over as soon as they return, and the best men will be retained, so as to have a compact and good army, well organized and officered. The report goes out that the armies are disbanded, but it is for effect. There will be at least 300,000 line troops organized, armed and equipped by 1st of May. The immense force of Germans can be estimated from their official report of the 1st of February. They then had upon French soil 1,100,000 men and 360,000 horses.

There is not a doubt that the one idea of all Frenchmen to-day is steady preparation for revenge. At a moderate cost, with enforced organization and drill throughout every commune, France can have ready in less than four years, two millions of good soldiers. And the thirst for revenge and the recapture of their forts and provinces will not permit them to postpone the duty as a legacy to their children.

THE IMPERIALISTS

made no effort in the last election. They uphold the doctrine of popular suffrage and will appeal to the people. You have seen the Emperor's reply to the undignified act of the Assembly. It is a powerful weapon to use, and every day of delay adds strength to the imperial cause. The Emperor's zealous partisans are just beginning to return to France, and his newspaper friends are preparing to publish their journals. His organization is not yet effected, and if Thiers had been as clever as he is represented he should have provided for an immediate election. They say it is to be held on the 1st of May; and if the present Assembly studied their own interests they would not lose a day in calling upon France for a decision. If the army and its officers are for the Emperor they will exert an immense influence throughout France. The immense injustice of saddling upon the Emperor the faults of others and attempting to make him the scape-goat for others' sins will rebound with effect. The astonishing caprices of the French people, as well as the ready changes of all nations in upsetting their idols of the previous year, must induce any one to withhold a stubborn opinion as to what twenty-four hours may bring forth. Knowing what the Emperor has done for France, and looking at his vast majorities, with the fact patent before one's mind that he is an astute and remarkable man, it seems scarcely credible that he would lay claim to a decision of the people unless he had very strong assurances of support. His adversaries will fight each other in his absence, and when the chosen moment comes it is entirely upon the cards for him to step forward and gather the spoils which they have cut each other's throats for in vain.

ENGLAND UNDONE.

Russia has carried off in the conference exactly what she declared so many months ago she would have. England is thoroughly humiliated in the eyes of Europe and her prestige is gone; not an ally, not a friend. Russia will go on with her preparations and gobble up Turkey when she chooses. France will not aid England to prevent it, and Germany stands ready to attack Austria if the latter should make common cause with England. The Russians will carry their point, and India will be their future destination. I am sure we can have no objection. Latest accounts from Berlin represent the antipathy to England, especially in military circles, as intense. They say nothing would give them such pleasure as a promenade in London; and, as Blucher said, "Mine Gott! what a city to sack!"

How Gustave Flourens was Killed.

[Herald's Versailles Letter.]

He was killed by a captain of gendarmes, who split his skull with the blow of a saber. This happened in the village of Chaton, where the artillery crossed from Ruell, at about four p. m. Flourens perhaps, unaware of the precipitate retreat from Ruell, was still at Chaton, in a little auberge, when the gendarmes came in, and he fired at them in the street from the window. They immediately went in, mounted to the room from which the fire came, and, as they entered it, one of them received a ball in the shoulder from Flourens's revolver, whereupon the other cut him down. His aid-de-camp, Pisani, an Italian, was with him, and received a wound in the thigh.

☞Compulsory education, it appears, is meeting with some resistance in Scotland. One of the members of a school board was recently discussing the question with an elector of a Scotch town, who addressed him as follows: "Well, master, and is this Bible truth what I du hear—that you gentlefolks is agoing to eddycate my children whether I like it or no?" The member of the board explained. "Well, master, you say as how they must be eddycated; I say as how they mustn't, and they shan't. I'll drown 'em first!"

☞While at Versailles, the Emperor William lost a favorite dog, and offered 200 thalers for its recovery. It was brought back by the Captain of the Schuzengilde of Gross Bodungen, who was then serving as a Landwehrman. He declined the offered reward; but asked the Emperor to present to his company of Sharpshooters at home one of the cannon captured from the French. The gun was at once sent, and on its arrival was received in the village with much pride and great rejoicings.

☞Some hundred years ago Prince Dietrichstein sold his Silesian property to the Great Frederick for 333,333⅓ ducats. The third of a ducat was then for the first time carried into the royal mint, especially to complete this sum. One year ago the last of the Dietrichsteins died at Vienna, and among other funds were found those 333,333⅓ ducats, untouched and unused.

☞What the Boston Advertiser calls a good story is told of a late college president near that city. It seems that one morning, at prayers, he discovered that some mischievous students had taken away the Bible and left in its place a dictionary. He said nothing, but omitted the usual reading from the Scriptures, and prolonged his prayer for a full hour.

JENNY LIND LIBELED.

How Woodhull and Claflin Raised a Dust in England—£3,000 for Libel—Goldschmidt a Pattern Husband, who Neither Plays nor Smokes.

"SCANDALOUS AND ABOMINABLE."

[World London Letter, April 1.]

If Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin are the ladies I take them to be they will immediately transmit by telegraph to Mr. Wyman, the publisher of a weekly paper here called Public Opinion, the sum of £750; to Mr. Spottiswoode, the printer of the American Register, also published here, the same sum; and to Mr. Stiff, the printer of the London Reader, the sum of £500; and then telegraph to these three gentlemen to know what further sum should be paid to remunerate them for the costs of the suits into which they have been unwittingly dragged, and in which they have been fined the amounts above named, all through the indiscretion of the aforesaid Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin. They should, moreover, at once write to Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, and inquire of her what sum of money should be sent her in addition to the £2,000 she will receive from Messrs. Wyman, Spottiswoode, and Stiff, as a solatium for the libel which appeared in Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly of January 7, and which was reproduced in these three English papers, as follows:

In Public Opinion:

JENNY LIND.—We take the following from Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly of the 7th inst., published in New York: "Jenny Lind's husband has at length run through the splendid fortune with which she retired from the lyric stage, and she is compelled to teach music for a living. The ill-matched pair have separated by mutual consent, and the spendthrift must now shift for himself." (We hope this statement is incorrect.)

And in the American Register of the 21st of January, a journal published in this country for Americans:

Jenny Lind and her husband have separated by mutual consent. According to Madame Rumor, Mr. Goldschmidt has dissipated the fine fortune with which his wife left the lyric stage, and she is dependent on musical scholars for a living. It is intimated that she will give another series of concerts in this country.

Then in the London Reader of the 4th of February:

Jenny Lind's husband has at last run through the fine fortune with which she retired from the lyric stage, and she is compelled to teach music for a living. The ill-matched pair have separated by mutual consent, and the spendthrift must now shift for himself.

Now, the law of England does not allow such things to be said or printed about the subjects of good Queen Victoria, and at the Home Circuit at Kingston day before yesterday there were three luckless printers, who were really as innocent of any share in the offense as I am, brought before the Lord Chief Justice of England to answer for their crime. The Solicitor-General took the case against Wyman first, and he thus spoke, with all the eloquence of Sergeant Buzfuz:

Gentlemen, the plaintiff in this case is the husband of that great and famous artist whose maiden name was "Jenny Lind"—a woman (as you are perfectly aware) of great genius, of rare and varied accomplishments, and of exalted virtue. Mr. Goldschmidt himself is an artist of no mean powers and attainments, a scholar and a gentleman, whose character is above all reproach; a man of unspotted integrity and stainless honor, and enjoying the friendship of many persons in this country, in Europe and in the United States. Gentlemen, in 1852 the plaintiff was married to Jenny Lind, and they have ever since been united in the bonds of the closest and tenderest affection. His wife was possessed of a considerable fortune, and he, with a sensitive delicacy you will appreciate, insisted on its being settled upon her. Not only so, but her fortune having been considerably increased since her marriage, this also was vested in trust for her. Practically, notwithstanding her marriage, her control over both portions of her fortune has been complete, and they have lived together in perfect happiness at a moderate rate of expenditure; and if there has been any excess of expenditure it has been owing entirely to those magnificent charities with which the name of Madame Goldschmidt has so long been connected. But he has been made aware that slanderous tongues were busy with his fair fame, and there were those in the world wicked enough and base enough to endeavor to wound his wife through him. Stories were circulated as to his extravagance, as to his gambling; that their married life was miserable; that he was a spendthrift. Stories of this kind have from time to time reached his ears. They were absolutely and entirely false, but they were extremely difficult to deal with because they seldom presented themselves in a shape in which he could challenge them; and if from time to time these stories found their way in print he thought it better to treat them with silent contempt and try to live them down. And for a time those slanders ceased to be circulated. But some few months ago, all at once in various quarters at the same time, as if actuated by some spirit of concert, and, as far as we could trace, originating in the United States, these slanders reappeared, and this action is brought to expose them. The present action is against the printer of Public Opinion—a paper of the highest respectability, made up chiefly of extracts from other journals, so as to reflect and represent public opinion. The Solicitor General then read the libel and went on: Such is the way in which an English gentleman living happily and honorably with his wife in the best society is spoken of in a respectable journal. It is a gross abuse of the liberty of the press; it is not liberty, it is licentiousness, thus to pain and wound a man by personal insinuations and personal attacks. And it is strange what notions persons of this sort seem to have on the subject; for they seem to fancy that it is an excuse that they know nothing about the matters on which they publish slanders. Thus an affidavit has been made on the part of the defendant to the effect that the paragraph was inserted by the editor from an American paper, and that he knew nothing about it, but now believed it to be untrue. That is to say, that it is an excuse for publishing slanders upon private character that the publisher knows nothing of the matter. I believe that this is not English law, and I hope it never will be.

JENNY LIND ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Madame Goldschmidt was then called as a witness, and examined by Mr. Pollock, and stated that she was a native of Sweden; that in 1852 she married Mr. Goldschmidt in Boston, United States; he pursued the profession of music; for some years they resided at Dresden; in 1858 they came to reside in England; in 1862 they built a house at Wimbledon, where they still resided; they had three children, the eldest of whom was at Rugby School; on their marriage her fortune was considerable, and legal arrangements were made as to it with the advise of her friends; since their marriage he had assisted her in the management of her property, "most carefully and judiciously," added Madame Goldschmidt, with emphasis; he has attended to the expenditure also, she said, "most conscientiously;" he had also employed an accountant, and, from time to time, she had clear information as to everything connected with her property; my property, she said, has remained intact, and we have earned more than half as much again, and the whole is under the care of my husband and my former guardian. I have had perfect freedom as to my expenditures, and, on the other hand, Mr. Goldschmidt has never expended any money upon himself, except in the ordinary expenses for a gentleman in his position. His habits have been simple and inexpensive. His amusements and occupations have been with me and our family. His time is a good deal occupied. We have never been separated.

Mr. Pollock—Is there any ground for saying that you and he are ill-matched as husband and wife, or that your marriage has not been happy?

SILENT PERSECUTION.

Mme. Goldschmidt (on a tone of deep and tender feeling)—Not in my heart. We have never lived apart. She went on to say, with emphasis, that they had suffered persecution ever since their marriage, "silent persecution," in consequence of these calumnies. She had seen (she said) Mr. Goldschmidt received everywhere as if he were a scoundrel. She stated, in conclusion, that they lived upon terms of intimacy with persons of good position, many of whom, she was glad to say, were present in court to-day.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine declined to ask Mme. Goldschmidt any questions.

HER HUSBAND A WITNESS.

The plaintiff, Mr. Goldschmidt, was then called and examined by Mr. Thesiger. He stated that he had never been addicted to gambling; that he had never been near a gambling table; that he did not even frequent billiard tables, and did not play whist. He had never any propensity to gambling; his time was too much occupied either with professional pursuits or self-culture.

Mr. Thesiger—Have you ever been addicted to expensive or extravagant tastes?

HIS HABITS.

Mr. Goldschmidt—Why, really, I should like you to define the terms of your inquiry a little; but I can state that I have not habitually kept a saddle-horse, that I do not play, and that I don't even smoke. [Much laughter.] He went on to state that on his marriage there was a settlement; that he had since the marriage been most careful in investments; that even their joint earnings were invested at interest; and that his wife now possessed more than double what she had on her marriage.

Mr. Wyman, the defendant, was called to support the defense, and proved that he never would have inserted such a paragraph if he had seen it; that he knew nothing of the libel until it had been published, and that then the utmost regret was expressed, and the contradiction inserted, which was most full and explicit.

The Solicitor-General, in reply, reminded the jury that the plaintiff had been put to considerable expense in bringing these actions for the vindication of his character.

A SCANDALOUS LIBEL.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the jury, said: There can be no doubt that the libel is most scandalous and abominable, and one for which there was not the shadow of a foundation. It is one, also, in respect of which there can be no doubt that the plaintiff, in instituting these proceedings, has done no more than was necessary to put a stop to the circulation of these abominable slanders. No doubt your verdict must be for the plaintiff. There has been no attempt to justify the publication. It has, indeed, been urged in mitigation of damages that the defendant was no party to the insertion of the libel, and that if he had known of it he would not have permitted it to appear, and if we were considering the measure of punishment in a criminal case, the considerations which have been so forcibly urged by the learned sergeant would have been most appropriate. For in a criminal case we consider the actual malice of the defendant in order to judge how far he has been culpable. But in a civil action, which is only for compensation, the measure of malice is the amount of mischief done. It is true that the publication did not originate in the personal malice of the defendant; if it had, probably there could hardly have been any limit to the measure of the damages you might have awarded. But it is not on that account that the injury done to the party complaining is to be considered in measuring the damages to be awarded. It is true the periodical is one of a highly meritorious character, and that, though for many years it has been largely circulated, it has never before given occasion to proceedings in a court of justice. But that does not detract from the injury done by the publication of a libel in such a periodical, and, indeed, in one point of view, rather tends to aggravate it. It appears that these attacks have been made upon the character of Mr. Goldschmidt, and it was essential that these actions should be brought to vindicate it. It was necessary to put a stop to such a system of slander. It is true the editor would be morally responsible, but the printer is legally responsible, and the question is not so much his personal culpability as the injury to the plaintiff. The paper is one of large circulation, and any one who saw a paragraph in it about Jenny Lind would be sure to read it. The plaintiff, who is leading a blameless life, finds himself the object of these calumnious attacks, and brings these actions for his protection. You will consider the injury he has sustained, and (though, indeed, in one sense, no damages could compensate him) you will give, not vindictive damages, but such as will mark your sense of the nature of the libel, will vindicate his character and afford him protection in future from the repetition of such cruel aspersions upon it.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned after some time with a verdict for the plaintiff for £750, the foreman adding emphatically that they felt that no amount of damages could compensate the plaintiff for the injury inflicted upon him by so iniquitous a libel.

The next case was then called on after an ineffectual attempt by counsel to settle it. This was the action for the paragraph in the American Register.

The only defense was that, as in the former case, the defendant was only the printer, and had no control over the contents of the paper, to which was added that the defendant had disclosed the name of the proprietor, but the plaintiff's attorneys had required a guarantee of his responsibility for damages, which was declined. The Lord Chief Justice briefly summed up the case to the jury, telling them that it differed but slightly, if at all, from the former one, and repeating in substance his direction in that case. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for £750. The third case was then called on. This was the action against the printer of the London Reader.

Counsel conferred together, and the Solicitor General stated that he had agreed to accept a verdict for £500.

So ended these remarkable cases, and Mme. Goldschmidt then retired with her husband.

Come now, Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, what do you say to this? Will you not send over the money at once? Can you bear to let these poor and innocent printers suffer for your fault? It was a scandalous thing in you to libel Mr. Goldschmidt, but very probably you believed the paragraph to be true when you printed it. Now you know it was untrue, and that you should have been more careful. But send over the £2,000 and the amount of the costs, which will be about £3,000 more, and that will make it all square.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA.

The Next Presidency—Who Shall be the Candidate of the Democracy—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Recent agitation upon the subject of who shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, indulged in by the press, is worthy of at least some attention, and should not be passed over without due consideration. It is possible that it is too early to bring the subject prominently forward for the consideration of the party, yet there can be no great harm result from so doing. With the tone and sentiment of a recent article in the COURIER-JOURNAL, on the "Approaching Line of Battle," there certainly can be no objection; in fact, must meet the unqualified approval of the Democracy in all sections of the country. But are the Democracy alone to consider the "line of battle" without regard as to who is to be the leader? The two are so intimately connected that the one can hardly be considered without bringing prominently into view the other. The line of battle and commander are inseparable. The discussion of the subject of who is to be the candidate will give the Democracy a better opportunity of selecting the very best man in their ranks as their candidate, which is their absolute duty, not only for success in 1872, but for the good of the country itself. Under the present administration of the General Government we are testing an experiment which, it is probable, will prove a costly one, of placing in the Presidential chair a man who scarcely possesses a single qualification for so exalted a position. It is to be hoped the experiment will never again be repeated. The consequences of such an act are too fearful to contemplate, and should not again be risked by the people of the country.

The Democracy have uniformly insisted that no one has claims of a personal character that are at variance with the interests of the party and the country. That individuals may have preferences, and that they may press them upon the attention of the party, is no evidence that they have not the welfare and success of the party at heart, nor is it a reason that the party should admit these preferences into the question. While the friends of Mr. Pendleton, General Hancock, Mr. Hoffman, and other gentlemen are presenting the advantages to be derived from the nomination of their choice, and their qualifications for the position are unquestioned, the friends of Mr. Hendricks in Indiana, as well as in other sections of the country, are canvassing the subject also, and feel that to insure success it is important that a national man, such as Mr. H. is known to be, should be the choice of the National Democratic Convention in 1872—should be the standard-bearer of the party. They feel this from the fact that Mr. Hendricks has a national reputation not excelled by that of any of the many prominent gentlemen in the ranks of the party. His political record is without a tarnish. As a Democrat he takes a broad and comprehensive view of the policy which should control the administration of the affairs of the nation; not confining himself to sections or geographical lines, but embracing all, that every portion of the country may be alike advanced in material prosperity. He is, also, a gentleman of unblemished character and of unbending integrity—one who could not be approached by the rings and cliques that invest the capital of the country; and he is one that will honor the position if called upon to accept it. He is regarded by the masses of the people, everywhere, as possessing all the elements necessary to a successful leader in the present political crisis, which was brought upon the country by the mal administration of Radicalism, and if elected will aid in bringing back the government to the purer days of its administration, when it was believed by the great masses of the people that all laws should be enacted and enforced for the benefit of the entire country, and not in the interest of a political cabal at Washington, and a few scheming tricksters who endeavor to make our entire political system bend to their personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Hendricks is regarded as a national man, and one whose statesmanship fits him for the high position to which his friends are so anxious that he shall be elevated. In this matter, however, while pressing the permission for the use of his name, not from personal considerations, but as the very best and most available candidate that could be placed in nomination, his friends are willing to submit his claims to the National Convention that shall be called upon to make the selection, and the Democracy throughout the Union can also be assured that no factious opposition will be exhibited by the adherents of Mr. Hendricks. The Democracy of Indiana particularly, who favor his nomination, do not feel disposed to let their personal wishes interfere with the paramount duty they owe to the institutions of the country, to aid in wresting them from the grasp of the mercenaries who are now congregated at the capital of the nation, sapping the very life-blood of the people and undermining the institutions that have been handed down to them as a priceless legacy from the sires of the Republic, and who would build upon its ruins a centralized despotism.

The friends of Mr. Hendricks are not among those who believe that there is but one man in the Democratic party worthy to become the leader in the great struggle that must take place in the choice of the next occupant of the Executive Chair of the United States. There are many men—good, able, pure and patriotic—in the ranks of the party, who would receive their unqualified support, and for whose success they would labor as zealously as for Mr. Hendricks. But in him, it is believed, are combined all the elements so necessary for a conservative administration of the Government that shall lead it out into the broad sea of prosperity and success as a nation, and they dare not, as they value republican institutions, hold their peace so long as they entertain these views. Let the Democracy, however, give the people Mr. Hendricks, or one of his equals in all that pertains to exalted statesmanship and purity of purpose, and they can rest assured that the party of corruption, intrigue, and sectionalism will pass away from the memory of the country, save in the black record it shall leave on the pages of its history.

While the friends of Mr. Hendricks in Indiana do not deny that his being a citizen of the State exerts an influence in their choice; while they have a State pride in the matter, they can truly say that this reason is one of minor consideration, and would not for an instant influence their choice at the sacrifice of the best interests of the party in which the great majority have labored for years, and for the maintenance of the integrity of which they expect to labor for the remainder of their lives. But they wish success. The Democracy must have success, if the institutions of the country are to be recovered from the unhallowed grasp of Radicalism, and they believe success can the more certainly be achieved with the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as the standard-bearer of the National Democracy in 1872.

NEW ALBANY, April 13, 1871. X.

The Metaire Races—Sixth Day.

FIRST RACE—ONE MILE FOR BEATEN HORSES.

James Nelligan's ch. c. St. Rufus, 3 y. o., by Lexington, dam Liz Marois, by imported Glencoe	1
A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Lida Grissom, 3 y. o., by War Dance, dam by Whalebone	2
T. Clarke's ch. c. Village Blacksmith, 4 y. o., by Vandal, dam Cholera, by Wagner	3
L. B. Armstrong's b. c. Woodburn, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion	4
Bacon & Holland's b. f. imp. Girl of My Heart, 2 y. o., by Skirmisher, dam Fluke, by Wormersly	dr.

Time: 1:47¼.

SECOND RACE—GRAND FOUR-MILE HEATS.

D. Swigert's b. c. Pilgrim, 3 y. o., by Lexington, dam imp. Cairn-Gorme, by Cotherstone	1 3 1
A. Keene Richard's ch. h. Victory, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe	2 1 2
John Morrissey's ch. c. Defender, 3 y. o., by John Morgan, dam Cincona, by imp. Herald	2 0 0
W. Cottrill's b. g. Morgan Scout, 4 y. o., by John Morgan, dam Lizzie Morgan by imp. Glencoe	4 dist.
A. C. Franklin's ch. c. Alaska, 3 y. o., by Bull Run, dam by imp. Ambassador	dist.

Time: First heat—7:38¼; second heat—7:38¼; third heat—8:00¼.

☞The Cheyenne Leader says: "We were shown, yesterday, some drawings by Boyer, who is to be hung on the 21st inst. He is quite an artist in that respect, and he has made a very creditable portrait of himself suspended from the gallows; the court-room; the judge who pronounced the sentence; and the jury which found him guilty of murder. In his picture he gives the lady members of the jury a horrid appearance. Boyer either has no eye for womanly beauty, or else he is opposed to woman's rights.

☞Mrs. Judith Rust died in Ipswich, Mass., a few days ago, and of her the Newburyport Herald says: "She was married on Christmas Eve, 1799, and although she was on good terms with her family, yet she never slept in her father's house afterward. There were ninety persons present at her wedding, and she survived them all. She slept upon the same bedstead from the night of her marriage to the day of her death. She carried the first umbrella ever carried in Rowley."

☞The Governor of Massachusetts went down to take a look into the Hoosac tunnel the other day, and a venerable farmer, if we may credit the Boston Transcript, addressed him thus: "I have lived hereabouts, off and on, about forty year, and my opinion is, that if I was the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I hadn't gone into't, I wouldn't go into't. But ef I had gone into't, and got es fur es you hev, my opinion is that I dun'no what I should do about it."

Mr. Carpenter, a member of Rev. C. B. Martin's church, at Evansville, has offered to donate to the Vincennes Presbytery a piece of property worth $100,000 for the purpose of founding a Female Seminary Institution in Evansville, on condition that the Presbytery would raise an equal amount.

☞"Dear children—never fool with powder," were the remarks of an embarrassed man, suddenly called on to address a Pennsylvania Sunday-school. Then he sat down and mopped his forehead.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED!

How Chronic Diseases are Caused by Liver Complaint.

These are most frequent and universally prevalent. Why is this? Let us use common sense and look at this matter.

The human system, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn-out and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated and made into nourishing and healthy blood, principally through the offices of the stomach, liver and lungs. The worn-out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver as a blood-purifying and excreting organ. The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of bile which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested to know this fact and the experiments to prove it, may consult Verdauugssaefte und Stoffwecnsel, Leipsig, 1852; or they may see a resume of these facts in Prof. Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels, as has heretofore been taught by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—effete, worn-out and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates, as irritating and poisonous matter, to every organ in the system.

The blood poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile, returns from the liver to the heart, and the nerves of the heart are affected, and we have an oppressed feeling at the heart, and palpitation; and if this cause is long continued we get chronic irritation, undue excitement and morbid nutrition of the heart, developing many forms of heart disease.

Just so with the lungs. The bile-poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, and thence directly to the lungs, circulating all through those most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated, and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood, because they are thus irritated. Hence Consumption, which is local scrofula—so defined and proved by Lugol, and all the most scientific authors. The lungs try to oxygenize and purify the blood, and they do it in a great measure, but they are overworked and irritated, and you smell the blood-poison matters in the man's foul breath. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Cough and Consumption itself are the results. If the Liver had done its duty, made and excreted the bile, the Lungs would not have been diseased.

Just so with the blood itself. It goes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, thence to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every organ and tissue of the system. Among the most important of those organs is the kidneys, furnishing the urinary secretion, a most important excretion. But the kidneys themselves are irritated and congested—and they become diseased. Every person who has had a liver disease knows that the urine is scanty, high-colored and loaded with red deposits, at times, or other products of disease. Hence, diseases, not only of the kidney, but also of the bladder.

But this is not all—far from it. The poisonous blood goes also from the heart to the brain, and affects the great electrical center of all vitality; and the brain, stimulated by unhealthy blood, cannot perform its office healthfully. The person has dullness, headache, incapacity to keep his mind on a subject, cannot remember, has a crowded and dizzy feeling, is sleepy, becomes nervous, gloomy, easily irritated, and often has a bilious or a neuralgic headache.

And the blood itself becomes diseased, and, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that the person has discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors.

Disease of the liver itself is the most common of all diseases. The sudden changes of the New England climate, the malarial influences of the West, and the heat also of the South, as well as the dietetic habits of the people of this country, and other causes, all tend to develop the Liver disease, in some of its varied forms, throughout the United States. This is true, both of man and beast; as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep and swine, diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every person is bilious at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the liver, and torpidity of its function, or this may result in some structural or organic affection. But the liver can never be diseased without affecting the stomach, bowels and the other organs we have spoken of, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea and impoverished blood are among the necessary results.

Prof. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,

LIVER, BLOOD and LUNG PHYSICIAN,

OF NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

is now prepared to examine patients at a distance, and to administer to the afflicted his newly discovered remedies for all chronic diseases.

The unprecedented success which has marked his practice for the past quarter of a century warrants him in assuring the public that he can cure most of the cases throughout the country that have been given up as hopeless by other physicians. The reasons are obvious. He treats hundreds where they treat one, thus accumulating a vast and varied experience, devoting his whole time and attention to the business.

It will be useless to cry "humbug," as is usually the case, when the beaten track is deserted and a newer and better one found. Progress in all things is the motto of the day, and surely is needed in medicine. The most scientific, natural, and, at the same time, potent agents are employed to aid and assist nature in the work of restoration to harmony and health.

Be Assured

that no case of chronic disease examined will be treated unless there is sufficient ground for hope to warrant a prospect of a perfect cure. All diseases are curable, but all stages of disease are not to be reached by remedial agents. Therefore, delay is dangerous. Write at once, and plainly state your case.

Facts.

No poisonous drugs or minerals are used.

Dr. HAMILTON compounds his own remedies.

Dr. HAMILTON does not debilitate, but builds up his patients, thus aiding nature in gathering force to overcome disease.

While taking remedies, it is not necessary to discontinue daily avocations. At least one in every three persons is either affected with some form of throat or lung disease, or has a natural tendency to liver and lung disorders.

Dr. HAMILTON gives the world the unmistakable proof of the efficacy of his system of treating diseases. The testimony of the people benefited is an indisputable argument in favor of his reformed practice.

Chronic Diseases Can be Cured.

Consumption of the Lungs, if properly treated and taken in time, is curable. The extensive mortality among consumptives is directly owing to the ignorance of physicians. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., &c. Blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, &c., &c., all yield to the remedial agents prepared by Dr. HAMILTON.

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Spinal Diseases, Throat Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous affections, are readily and permanently cured without injury to the system, or an outrage of nature.

Private and Confidential Advice and Treatment.

Having long been conscious of the criminal silence of the press and pulpit on the subject of solitary habits or excessive indulgence, Dr. Hamilton has given especial study and research to this branch of medical knowledge, and is prepared to arrest the destruction that is so great among the young and old, from neglect of proper treatment for this soul-and-body-destroying malady. The remedies discovered, as adapted to this class of patients, restore the weakened powers, bring to the hopeless hope, and to the despondent an interest in life and its duties.

The Reason Why.

WHY IS DR. HAMILTON SUCCESSFUL?

1. Because he has studied these diseases for a LIFETIME, first becoming interested by his own sufferings.
2. Because he has investigated every remedy known to science, and, in addition, has new remedies from the fields and forests OF HIS OWN DISCOVERY, and of the greatest possible efficacy and value.
3. Because he has no routine way of treating all cases alike, but treats each patient who accredly commits his health to his care according to the ACTUAL CONDITION OF THAT PATIENT.
4. Because, having made a specialty of Liver, Lung and Blood Diseases, he has an experience which has extended to tens of thousands of cases—a greater experience, it is safe to say, than any other living man.
5. Because he selects his remedies for each case with such care, uses harmless vegetable agents, and devotes his whole life and energies to making his practice successful—to get his patients thoroughly and permanently cured.

Synopsis.

For greater convenience of those wishing to write me about their disease, I insert the following, which embraces nearly all that I require to know in most cases:

Have you constipation of the bowels?
Have you attacks of diarrhœa?
Have you pains in the back, sides or shoulders?
Have you a pain or tenderness about the stomach?
Have you a dry, teasing cough?
Have you sallow or yellow skin?
Have you brown spots on your face or any part of the body?
Have you a headache?
Are you dull, heavy, or sleepy?
Have you a bitter or bad taste in the mouth?
Have you an irritation or dryness in the throat?
Have you cold chills or hot flashes?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Is your appetite unsteady?
Is your stomach sour?
Do you raise or spit up your food?
Have you any choking spells?
Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting?
Do you feel bloated about the stomach?
Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning?
Do you have colic pain?
Have you wind in the stomach or bowels?
Have you piles or fistula?
Have you nervous and all-gone feelings?
Have you cold feet and hands?
Have you a rush of blood to the head?
Have you uneasiness on lying on the side?
Have you fainting or epileptic fits?
Have you great lowness of spirits?
Have you gloomy forebodings?
Is there any sediment in your urine: if so, is it red or white?

Important Testimonials of Cures!

Unparalleled Success!

GOVERNOR JACOB, OF KENTUCKY.

His Excellency, Ex-Lieut. Gov. R. T. Jacob, writes us from Westport, Ky., as follows: "Dr. R. L. Hamilton—My Dear Sir: I feel desirous of testifying to you my profound gratitude for the great medical skill with which you have treated me, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I have been completely restored to health. Since 1865 I have been subject to terrible and most alarming attacks. During that time my whole system seemed to be out of order. My blood was sluggish and concentrated to my head. My face would be flushed, while the lower extremities were as cold as ice apparently, and gave me constant pain. The top of my head would often feel as if I had an immense weight grinding and crushing in the skull, and this would generally end in congestion of the brain, when my life, for a time, would be despaired of. I never knew what it was to be free from a headache, or severe pain beneath the eyes and running around to the back of the head and spine. My liver was so torpid that unless constantly under the influence of calomel it would be seized with congestion of the brain. My stomach was very much out of order, and my tongue heavily coated. My kidneys would pain me so that I have frequently awakened in the night in the most terrible agony. My lower extremities were nearly paralyzed, and my sides much swollen. I was all this time, at the advice of my physicians, taking calomel, blue mass, Dover's powders with ipecacuanha in pills, iron and quinine mixed, and iron and quinine separate; still I felt myself inevitably growing worse, and it was only a question of time, and that a very short period, when one of these attacks would end my earthly career. I saw your advertisement, and read it carefully, and though struck with its good sense, yet under that education which has taught us to be prejudiced against advertising physicians, I passed it by. Last September I saw your advertisement again. I then determined to try your remedies, for I felt that I was fast sinking into the grave, with all that the Allopathic School could do for me. Death seemed inevitable. I wrote you, giving my symptoms, and received, promptly, medicines and the assurance that you could cure me. I have taken your remedies according to directions, and I now feel entirely well. My blood circulates freely; my stomach is strong; my liver is no longer torpid; my kidneys have ceased to pain me, and now I do not know what it is to have the headache or congestion. Neither do I feel my limbs cold and paralyzed. I can cheerfully say that I enjoy an energy and life that I have not felt for years, if I ever did.

"Certainly, sir, I have abundant occasion to feel grateful to you for the great benefits received at your hands in so short a time. Suppose I do not know what your remedies are, as some urge, it is impossible for them to be as deleterious as mercury, which rots the very life out of one, or quinine and other such horrid stuffs, which leave the system in a worse state than they find it. I know that your medicines are of an entirely different character from their effect upon me. They are exceedingly mild, and never gripe or sicken. I have noticed one peculiarity in your practice, and that is, you brace and build up the whole system at the same time. You not only cure the torpidity of the liver, but you strengthen the lungs and stomach, and purify the blood, thus completely restoring the whole body. If this should come under the observation of any poor sick wretch, racked with pain, who finds no relief from calomel, quinine, iron and such like medicines, I earnestly appeal to him to try your most valuable discoveries, while I sincerely pray that the same wonderful results which have attended your practice with me may result to him."

A Most Remarkable Cure!

"LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25th, 1871.

"R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.

"*My Dear Sir:* Having written you many months ago a full account of my impaired and rapidly declining health, I take the occasion to express to you my grateful appreciation of your invaluable professional services in having accomplished a perfect cure of my case. I had been indisposed for many months with diseased liver, and all the organs of organic life seemed to involved, either sympathetically or otherwise, under the effects of which I continued to decline, when I received a letter from our friend Gov. Jacob, urging me to put myself under your treatment. I did so—the result is a perfect restoration to health.

"I trust, my dear sir, you may be long spared to relieve the diseased and afflicted.

"With sentiments of esteem, I subscribe myself,

"Your grateful and obliged friend,
"H. T. DUNCAN.

"DR. R. L. HAMILTON, New York."

The above case is conceded by the people who live in Kentucky, and know H. T. DUNCAN, Esq.—an old and much-esteemed citizen of Lexington—as one of the most wonderful cures, considering Mr. Duncan's extreme age, and the length of time he had been suffering from the horrid complications his case had reached.

In this connection, I would say to all who reside in Kentucky and adjoining States, that I am permitted to refer to the following very responsible and prominent persons, as to my honor, integrity, and skill in treating chronic diseases. All of these parties have been under my medical treatment themselves, or have seen the good results from such treatment in the cases of their friends or families:

THOS. P. JACOB, Esq., Louisville, Ky., brother of the Hon. R. T. Jacob, ex-Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, whose case is published above.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank of Lexington, Ky., whose wife I cured of a very distressing chronic neuralgia.

A. F. HAWKINS, Esq., Cashier of the Northern Bank of Lexington, Ky.

H. T. DUNCAN, Jr., Publisher of the "Farmers' Home Journal," and the Daily and Weekly "Press," of Lexington, Ky.

CHARLES TILDEN, Esq., President of the Bank of Louisville, Ky.

A Bad Case of Liver Disease Cured.

MR. SAM'L CURTIS, Dacotah City, Nebraska, writes: "Prof. R. L. Hamilton—Dear Sir: Your medicines were received in due time, and I must, in justice to you, say that they worked to a charm in my complaint. I pronounce myself well. I have done more hard work in the last eight months than I ever expected to do. I cannot say too much in your praise for your skillful treatment of chronic diseases."

The Work Goes Bravely On—Clergyman Cured.

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinckley, of Athens, Maine, writes: "My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine, I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with disease of the liver or lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

Impo[illegible] Cure of Liver Disease.

"LITCHFIELD, Conn.

"DR. HAMI[illegible] Dear S[illegible]: I took your medicines accordi[illegible]ions, and I feel that they have done for [illegible] than I have before for five or six years, and I [illegible] what you have done for me, and I am grateful to you for what you have done. Yours respectfully,

"GEO. H. TROWBRIDGE."

[illegible]

JAMES D. PEASE, Esq., Trumansburg, New York: "We (my wife and I) are recommending you to our acquaintances, who know what you have done for us, for they can see for themselves. Several afflicted as my wife was (chronic rheumatism) will send to you, because they would have to pay twice the amount to doctors here for visits, and have besides to buy all the medicines at the drug stores. I want you to publish this as a great cure of that awful disease, Rheumatism."

General Consumption.

Mrs. JOHN SPARKS, of West Union, Ohio, writes: "Dear Doctor: I have taken your medicines according to directions, and I am astonished at the wonderful cure they have performed in my case. I do as much work now as I ever did. I have a good appetite and sleep well, and have gained about twenty pounds. When I applied to you, our physician, and all who knew me, said I was foolish, and throwing away money; for I never could be cured. But now they talk very differently, as they have the evidence of your skill and valuable remedies in my restoration."

Chronic Dysentery Cured.

MR. J. N. BARNETT, of Shabonier, Ills., writes: "I received your medicines in good time, and began taking them according to directions. I was at that time in a very low state of health, and was reduced to 119 pounds, and was scarcely able to walk across my room. My stomach was so much affected that the lightest food caused me great pain; and I had diarrhea all the time, and, when I received the medicines, I was afflicted also with dysentery very badly. But, after taking the medicines twelve hours, I found great relief. The dysentery was cured in two or three days, and from that time on I began to mend. I gained ten pounds in eleven days, and strength in proportion; and up to this time I have gained twenty-one pounds, being heavier than I ever was before at this time of the year."

Supported by Honorable Men.

"R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.—Dear Sir: Duty prompts me to a most grateful acknowledgment of the astonishing success of your treatment in my case. For nearly three years I had suffered from Catarrh, Nervous Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and extreme Nervousness, insomuch that life had become an intolerable burden, and death was looked for as my only release; physically and mentally broken down, I was utterly unable to do the duties of a minister, and was preparing to retire from the ranks, when providentially my eye fell on your advertisement in the New York Methodist. I had already traveled far, and expended so much in the vain effort to secure a cure, that it was with great reluctance and little hope that I addressed you. Your reply inspired me with hope—your remedies were received and taken, and the result was as marvelous to those who knew my condition as it was gratifying to myself. In three weeks I was again in the pulpit, preaching with unusual vigor, and if my services are of any value to the church, it is indebted to you, under God, for their continuance. You may refer to me at any time, and I shall be ever pleased to bear testimony to your extraordinary skill. Yours truly,

REV. JOSEPH JONES,
"St. Joseph, Mich."

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

"CLARKSVILLE, Arkansas.

"DR. R. L. HAMILTON—Most Worthy Sir: I am happy to inform you that my little boy, that you treated, is now healthy and fleshy; is running everywhere, lively and playful. My wife joins me in the most sincere gratitude for saving the life of our dear boy—for your medicine has, by divine Providence, saved him.

"Ever and truly yours, J. J. ADAMS."

"Needs No More Medicine."

Mrs. HARRIET GREENUP, Smithland, Kentucky, says: "I thank you kindly for the interest manifested for my recovery. I am well, and need no more medicine. If ever I should need treatment again, I will apply to you.

"Your price for treatment was so very reasonable that I can safely recommend you to both rich and poor. I will only say, as is your due, that my strength is vastly improved—my side and shoulders are well—my heart beats regularly. Many thanks to you, by the blessing of Heaven, for the cure."

CONSIDER ONE THING.

Reader, do you think you cannot be cured because you have tried other remedies and they have failed? It must be understood that my remedies are known only to myself, discoveries of my own, and are compounded according to my own reasoning and extensive experience.

All sick persons will observe that, if they wish to be put upon a course of treatment which will cure them, they can write me their present symptoms plainly. I can, in every instance, prescribe for them just as well as though I saw them; for I have, constantly, thousands under my treatment, in various parts of the world, whom I never see, all of whom I cure as speedily and safely as those I see in person—in fact, some of the best cures I ever made I perfected in cases I never saw.

All I wish to know, in any case, is the most prominent symptoms; and they can just as well be written as told to a physician, and I can treat the case as easily as though the patient were present.

All invalids afflicted with the diseases referred to, or with any form of chronic disease, can write me at once, and I will answer promptly, and to the point, and state fully the facts as they appear, whether you can or cannot be saved. Do not give up, even though your family physician has done you no good; for I have saved thousands after all hope had fled, and the grave was near.

Also, if you expect a full and specific reply to your letter, inclose ten cents. Postage must be paid in advance.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,

is a thoroughly educated physician, a regular graduate of our best medical schools, a man of over twenty-five years' experience in all chronic diseases to which the people of this or any other country are subject, who has, at this moment, patients under treatment in every State and Territory of the American Union, in the British Provinces, South and Central America, Mexico, West Indies, and Sandwich Islands, Europe, China and the East. This will doubtless sound chimerical to many, but the evidence can be produced at Dr. H.'s office to prove every word true. It is also asserted, on the most reliable authority, that no one physician in this or any other country on the globe, of whatever age or position, has ever seen, examined, and prescribed for one-half the number of patients that Dr. Hamilton has. Again, it must not be supposed that Dr. Hamilton's treatment consists in patent medicines or a few pet compounds, recommended to cure all the ills that flesh is subject to. On the contrary, Dr. H.'s prescriptions and specific compounds are always made up chemically and specifically, for each individual case, as they are presented to him by letter—which is sufficient, if the combination of symptoms are properly presented.

Dr. Hamilton's new "Treatise on Chronic Diseases and Unparalleled Experience," sent *free* to any address.

All letters must be addressed thus:

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.,
P. O. Box, 4,952, New York City.